THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

NEWS LETTER

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Subjects and Predicates

Anchors Aweigh

It looked for a while as if all Middlebury were going into the Navy. Then in early April came notification that the tide was to turn—the Navy was coming to Middlebury.

Since then we have asked innumerable questions, read innumerable mimeographed documents and directives, in order to give you a clear picture of what is to happen when the Navy comes aboard on July 1. But because much can still happen and will before the sea change is complete, it seems wisest to recollect in the September issue rather than to anticipate now the magna opera and the minutiae involved in making a land-locked institution shipshape.

At the present writing, late May, we may safely say that some 450 Naval reservists are expected to take over Gifford and Hepburn, and a dozen or so officers will move in to carry on the work of coordination and collaboration with the administration and faculty. What courses will be offered and elected, expanded and curtailed, what will happen to intercollegiate competition, how large will be the civilian enrollment in both colleges, what is to happen to the classics and the arts and to those who teach them—we'd just now rather not say.

One thing the Navy has made clear—Middlebury is not being asked to convert itself into a specialized engineering or scientific school, but to carry on as a liberal arts college.

Busy

Middlebury's 250-acre home-plot plus its 13,000 mountain-acres will this summer be one of the busiest campuses in a country where all colleges are busy or closed for the duration. Before the Navy had made its intentions known it was decided to put both colleges on a 3-term basis, starting July 1. It was out of the question, moreover, to abandon the Language Schools or the Bread Loaf School of English at a time when they could be of such service to globalliance, the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference while the printed word may be an Imperative.

The difficulties and compromises involved in preparations for the simultaneous housing, feeding, and instruction of some 300 undergraduates, the Navy contingent of 450, and only goodness yet knows how many graduate students in the Summer Schools are readily to be imagined in a time when maids and cooks are even harder to come by than unemployed but knowledgeable professors.

The housing problem, at least, seemed solved when the Spanish School agreed to remove itself to Bread Loaf and to concentrate its program—highlighted by three visiting scholars from Spain, South America, and Mexico—into six weeks; the English School as graciously agreed to postpone its opening until the day the Spaniards moved off the mountain, and to telescope the curriculum into four intensive weeks. The Writers' Conference will therefore run concurrently with the School for two weeks, but with separate organizations and programs.

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Following is the summer schedule which may be used as heart's ease by anyone who is feeling put upon by the exigencies of war:

June	27—Spanish School opens at Bread Loaf.
July	1—Navy College Training Program begins.
	16-week term for undergraduates begins.
July	2—French and Italian Schools open on the campus.
July	5—German School opens at Bristol.
August	8—Spanish School closes.
August	9—Bread Loaf School of English opens.
August	16—Bread Loaf Writers' Conference opens.
August	19—French, German, and Italian Schools close.
August	28—Breadloaf Writer's Conference closes.
September	5—Bread Loaf School of English closes.

Grounded

There is one activity the college has had to discontinue, however reluctantly,—the training of aviation cadets. With the graduation in mid-May of the fifth and largest group of enlisted men to take the pilot training course under Middlebury ground instructors and Joe Rock's Flying Service at Bristol, the C. A. A. War Training Service and the college sadly severed relations: no room for the students; no time for the faculty who will be doing double if not triple duty with Navy and undergraduate classes.

Middlebury organized its first C.A.A. course in September, 1939, and sent six classes of undergraduates into the air before it was denied to civilians last July. The first four military contingents this past year included both Army and Navy men: the final was entirely Navy. There was only one crack-up during the whole 44 months and that without serious injury to the flier.

A testimonial to the effectiveness of the course, and a tribute to the instructors, appeared in *The Labor News* of May 7, written by Alfred A. Saltus, father of one of the students: "Instructors took hold of this boy, who had never even been behind the wheel of an automobile, and within two weeks from the day he reported for duty, he soloed! Of course, flying is only incidental; there

are classes in mathematics, meteorology, navigation, aircraft identification, military science, care of aircraft, and others, all of which are taught by civilian faculty members."

Commencement -- Tempo Vite

It was quite obvious that the weather man, for one, didn't approve of acceleration. There was snow on the ground on Class Day, Saturday morning, May 1, and a bitter wind whipping the naked trees. While the local small fry were exchanging May Day baskets filled with gum drops in lieu of spring posies, the junior women swathed in reversibles instead of the usual white dimity lined up with ribbon rather than daisy garlands to escort the seniors to the scene of the tree planting. Parents shawled in car robes watched the ceremony with chattering teeth, and gathered around their children afterwards to warm their hands over the glowing pipe bowls.

Such were the streamlined vestiges of Class Day. But because alumni reunions were out, the whole weekend belonged mainly to the seniors and their parents. The luncheon in the gymnasium, miraculously contrived by Miss Dutton out of a few ration points and a lot of ingenuity was as filling as any Barbecue, and the accompanying ceremony as true to the essentials—community singing, alumni awards, and the announcement of senior honors by Dr. Stratton.

The embossed pewter plaques went this year to three alumni, Dr. Albert Davis Mead, '90, Carl Abel Mead, '91, and Sanford Henry Lane, '05, who as trustees have rendered invaluable service to their Alma Mater.

Baccalaureate Sunday, although cold, was clear and gave the seniors their only opportunity for a dignified academic procession. For on Monday morning it was pouring—and the faculty and students scampered helter-skelter up the hill, their mortarboards protected by raincoats, umbrellas, and newspapers. Under shelter, however, the lines formed with dignity, the faculty in the basement, the seniors under the portico, and the Commencement ceremony itself was as memorable as any of a happier year. Six honorary, five Master's, and 139 Bachelor's degrees were awarded by the two colleges. Seven of the 55 men candidates and one woman had completed their requirements in December and were now in uniform, graduate work, or jobs: 13 others, in uniform, had finished all but the final semester and received War degrees. Four more men, to bring the *in absentia* list to 25, were doing advanced work under Middlebury's co-operative Plan with Harvard and M. I. T. Thirty-one men, then, were on hand to receive their diplomas in person as the final citizen class of Middlebury College until it regains momentum with the peace.

Goings-off

The Navy caused a paradoxical shift in administrative personnel in April; for as Dean Womack left Middlebury, taking indefinite leave of absence to accept a Naval Reserve lieutenancy and eventually the job of C.O. with some Navy College Training Program unit, Dr. Boylston Green became not only the Acting Dean of the men's college, but also its Navy Co-ordinator. Dr. Green joined the English faculty in 1941 after teaching at the universities of Missouri and Texas and a seven-year period in New York City as an advertising executive. He received his A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of South Carolina and his Ph.D. from Yale. Lt. Womack, who at present is in training at Columbia, resigned his commission as lieutenant in the Army Chemical Warfare Reserves a year ago to become Dean of Men and chairman of the Middlebury College Science Division. A graduate of Union College, Tennessee, with a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, Lt. Womack taught chemistry at Midd for eleven years before assuming the duties of Acting Dean of Men and, last year, of Dean. No one doubts that his duties will be carried on in shipshape order by Acting Dean Green.

In response to a family call, Jay J. Fritz, business manager of Middlebury College since 1925 and its forester since 1923, will leave Middlebury before October 1 to take over the agricultural and other business interests established by his father sixty years ago in Quarryville, Pa., where he will be associated with two older brothers, Albert H. and Charles N. Fritz. He will remain at the college until the Navy contingent is established and the undergraduate session and summer language schools are under way in July, and until a successor is appointed to his post. When Mr. Fritz came to Middlebury College, the buildings, equipment and grounds were valued at $868,000 and the permanent endowment amounted to a little over two millions. Today the plant is valued at $2,730,000 and permanent funds total $4,350,000.

Twice more at the term's end Middlebury's loss was the Navy's gain. Both Howard M. Munford, '34, M.A.

GOVE

Alumni Awards
Alumni President Pollard; Trustees A. Mead, Lane, C. Mead; Senior Peach.

'39, who returned to Middlebury in the fall of 1941 to teach American literature, and Randall W. Hoffman, '37, Assistant Director of Admissions for Men and Director of the Men's Placement Bureau since last fall, have received commissions as ensigns in Naval Aviation. The faculty score now stands: Navy 7—Army 4—Coast Guard 1.

Prize Song

The associated alumni have offered a prize (your choice of a Wedgewood Middlebury plate) for the most acceptable final verse to bring "Ode to Prexy" up to date. That's the song, you certainly must know, with the chorus which now runs:

Hurrah for all the Prexies from eighteen hundred down—
Long live Prexy in academic gown—
Atwater, Davis, Joshua Bates, Ben Labaree, Kitchel tall—
And Hulbert, Hamlin, Brainerd, Thomas, Moody, Stratton, all.

The song's author, Lt. W. Storrs Lee, U.S.N.R., is to judge the entries —and is being given every encouragement by the sponsors of the contest to write the prize-winner himself.

Entries must be in the hands of E. J. Wiley, Old Chapel, by July 1. They will be forwarded to Judge Lee in Honolulu, T. H.

Kudos

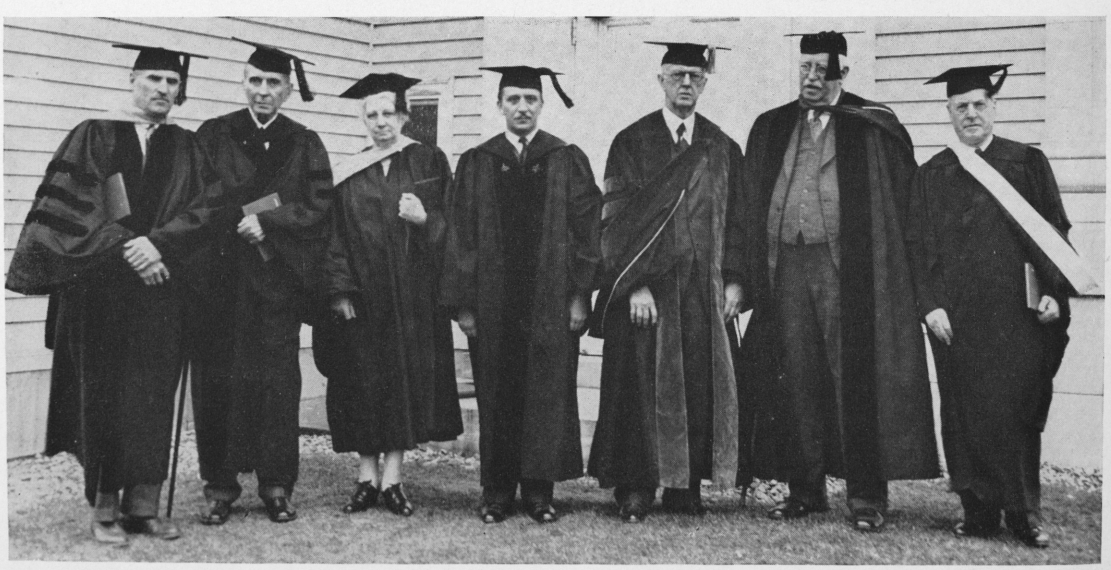
"Eleanor Sybil Ross, distinguished alumna and since 1916 Dean of the Women's College of Middlebury, with loyal devotion, complete integrity and constructive leadership, you have demonstrated your skill in administration. Under your able, wise and kindly guidance the Women's College has experienced a gratifying growth in numbers and, of greater significance, attained a high level of intellectual standards. For hundreds of women graduates you exemplify the splendid New England traditions of sound scholarship, uncompromising integrity and gracious social responsibility. In recognition of your achievements it is my privilege to confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy." Thus did Dr. Stratton on May 3 voice the heartfelt appreciation of Middlebury and all who in it have come to know how firm a foundation in building to endure is the cornerstone "uncompromising integrity."

Two other alumni received honorary degrees: William H. Button, '90, New York lawyer, son and grandson of Middlebury graduates, an LL.D.; Charles S. (Casey) Jones, '15, president of the Casey Jones School of Aeronautics and the Academy of Aeronautics, an Sc. D. The commencement speaker, Frederick Morgan Davenport, president of the National Institute of Public Affairs, and Fred Arthur Howland, chairman of the board of directors of The National Life Insurance Company, were both awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws, while Benjamin Williams of the Vermont Marble Company received an honorary M.A.

Key

When President Stratton enlisted in the Naval Aviation Corps during his Dartmouth days, he forewent his chances for a Phi Bete key. The Middlebury chapter of Phi Beta Kappa made things right on May 2 by electing him to membership. As a consequence, he now wears what is reputed to be the oldest key in existence—that of the Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, S. T. D., Middlebury's first president.

Atwater received the key at Yale in 1793. It was handed down in his family for five generations and now belongs to the college. Dr. Stratton will wear the key as long as he remains in office.



GOVE

Honorary Degrees
Jones, Button, Ross, Stratton, Davenport, Howland, Williams.

Credulity or Conviction?

THE BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT SAMUEL S. STRATTON, MAY 2, 1943.

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1943:

I am deeply conscious that this morning I am presented with a last opportunity to put into words for you the meaning of four years of social and intellectual comradeship. In a physical environment of mountains and streams, a panorama to which nostalgic impulses will frequently turn your thoughts, you have had an enriching experience which you cannot now adequately assess. You have been living in a social and intellectual environment that has been forged by the work and the play, by the successes and failures of generations of students for a span of one hundred and forty-three years. During your years in this college you have greatly added to your knowledge of the arts and sciences. Such knowledge without wisdom is not, however, adequate preparation for meeting the vicissitudes, the opportunities, and the adventures even of a peacetime world. Perhaps more than any of your predecessors, you need to be armored not only with knowledge but with wisdom as you go forth into a world immersed in physical, emotional, and political conflict. No graduating class of Middlebury College has had greater need for the calm assurance and the deep faith that are born of enduring beliefs —beliefs which should be the end product of a liberal arts education.

What can I appropriately say to you who must dedicate your lives to winning a war not of your own making? Perhaps I should try to discover for you the guiding principles which lie at the core of the knowledge you have acquired in these classrooms. Perhaps I should pronounce that this line of thinking or action is right and that is wrong. I choose, instead, to invite you to search out your own beliefs and, by self-inquiry, to determine by what processes you have arrived at them. My objective shall be to stimulate you to analyze the basis of your own opinions and convictions. I do not refer to moral and religious beliefs. I shall not trespass on the province of the theologian. I take it for granted that you cannot have come to your present maturity without acceptance of those irrefutable truths on which character and personal integrity are based. I refer rather to beliefs and opinions in the area of social, economic, and political problems in this war-torn world.

Perhaps no single generation of this college has ever been so much harangued and exhorted as yours. You came to Middlebury in the fall of 1939 at the outbreak of World War II. Assertions were made to you that it was a "phoney" war, an imperialistic struggle, a matter of no concern to a country still burdened with unsolved problems on the domestic, social, and economic fronts. You read or you heard about Ann Lindbergh's book, *The Wave of the Future*, a beautifully phrased questioning of the value of democracy, a delicate apologia for dictatorship. And then Russia invaded Finland and you listened to condemnation of her aggression toward a valiant small nation. But the adherents to the Communist party line promptly justified to you the presence of the Red Army on Finnish territory.

At the end of your Freshman year came the fall of France followed by the air battle of England. Young men of your own age, of your own background, young men of Oxford and Cambridge, many of whom had sworn never to fight for their country, earned for themselves in the skies over England, the now classic tribute—"Never did so many owe so much to so few." And with this threat to England, this stark possibility of a Nazi victory, came the sharp division of thought at home. You were urged to aid America by defending the Allies. The draft, the repeal of the Neutrality Act, Lend-Lease, these became controversial issues, accompanied by an angry barrage of arguments.

Before the end of your Sophomore year Russia's agreement with Germany, referred to by Churchill, you recall, as that "unholy alliance," began to deteriorate and early that summer German panzer units went smashing across the Russian plains. It was then that you witnessed an abrupt change in attitude in certain circles. Many of the original proponents of the conviction that we were witnessing but another imperialistic war now discovered it to be a fight to the death of the democracies against Facism. Through all these months you were subjected to the angry fulminations of the isolationists and the sophistry of the pacifists.

One day in your Junior year the flood of bitter debate was suddenly terminated. In some instances the controversy ceased abruptly on forum platforms when the radio brought the news of Pearl Harbor that Sunday in December.

I have sketchily reviewed these happenings of your college years with the hope that you have been recalling your own personal decisions, your own beliefs and opinions on these issues with which

you were confronted. I do not wish to know what opinions you held. I do not wish to know whether there was consistency in the progress of your thinking. I agree with Emerson who said that "a man should be no more troubled by his inconsistencies than by his own shadow." I am very much concerned, however, with this question:—WHY did you hold certain beliefs? In conversation we frequently say: "Well, personally, I believe this or that." How do we arrive at the particular opinion which we call our personal belief on questions of economic, social, and international significance?

There are, of course, some obvious answers that might be given to our question. One's economic and social environment, it might be said, accounts for his opinion. The majority of southerners view the race problem differently from their northern neighbors. They say: "If you had lived in the South, you would understand our attitude." This is but an allegation that our beliefs are a matter of geography. A second answer might be that self-interest motivates our thoughts and beliefs. The farmer and the small businessman distrust organized labor. Labor, on the other hand, is suspicious of the motives of the National Association of Manufacturers. We are all cognizant of the mutually antagonistic blocs in Congress which are born of competing economic interests. Supporting these blocs we find a multitude of organized pressure groups. They range from narrowly defined unions of atomistic crafts to labor unions embracing great industries. Such pressure groups include associations of taxpayers or physicians, and even of educators. They may have many objectives but they have one purpose in common,—to enhance the economic well-being of the membership. In modern society pressure groups are engaged in manufacturing ready-made beliefs and opinions for their adherents.

It would be folly to assert, however, that economic pressure groups are wholly sinister or that environment can be entirely eliminated as influence upon our opinions. Nevertheless, the truly educated person will never hold convictions based solely upon his self-interest or social background. This college has failed its mission if after intimate contact with the written thoughts of great authors and poets, of philosophers and scientists, if after hours of classroom discussion in the humanities, you have not acquired the ability to discern the determined conviction born of self-greed or the smug belief sired by social and economic environment. Skill at detecting rationalization of this sort is quickly lost, however, unless constantly practised. We must forever subject our beliefs to the test of self-interest and social background.

Perhaps the most popular answer to our query today is summed up in one word,—propaganda. In Germany, in Italy, and in Russia, it is apparent that there is uniformity of thought and opinion on issues of social and economic origin. At least, conflicting opinions are not tolerated and therefore if they survive they are perforce subversive and underground. Gestapos and purges alone have not achieved this result. Propaganda elevated to a technique by the ruling party has played a most important role: propaganda which begins indoctrination at the primary school level and is skillfully devised for all ages and classes. You, however, perhaps more than the youth of any country, have been inoculated against propaganda. You have been rigorously trained to recognize unprincipled persuasion no matter how subtly it may be presented. Indeed so well are you armored against propaganda that I am tempted to remind you that contemptuous disbelief is as repugnant to the educated person as dull credulity.

Let us turn to another perhaps less obvious answer to the query we have under consideration. Have we come to hold certain beliefs because we have fallen prey to glib, smart attacks on apparent platitudes? Are we won over by the facile phrase, the neat riposte? Are we convinced of Britain's perfidy because a scathing reference is made to Mr. Ghandi's incarceration by the Churchill government? Do we reject the high purpose of the Atlantic Charter if we are asked whether our soldiers are to fight and to die to deliver Latvia to the Russians? Because an amusing speaker refers to the philosophy of the "gas-light era," do we come to the belief that there is no place for private enterprise or capitalism in the blueprint of the future?

Your college experience has made you reasonably allergic to platitudes. I am confident none of your personal beliefs are the result of indiscriminate acceptance of the trite, time-honored exhortations of stupid or bigoted advocates. On the other hand, there is the danger that the very college training which protects you from obvious dogma may cause you to reject certain beliefs for the shoddy reason that they are ridiculed by speakers and writers skilled in the use of piercing and amusing irony. Some chapel speakers this winter expressed confidence in the present economic institutions of our country and warned against precipitate change. Other speakers have disparaged the present and in so doing availed themselves of obvious opportunities for devastating dialectic. Some defended

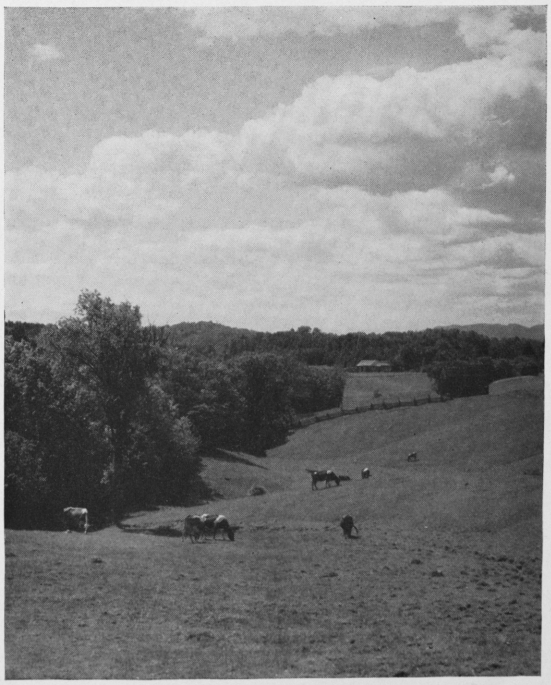
the good in our American way of life. Others attacked or debunked, if you will, the folly in it. All of us agree, I think, that we can generalize about neither the wisdom nor the folly of our past when we attempt to find guideposts for the future. A brilliant attack is always more spectacular than a sound defense. I only suggest that it is the pseudo-educated, not the truly educated person, whose opinions are influenced by the easy and glib approach of one skilled in irony. To return to our question: WHY do you hold certain convictions? On what ratiocination have you erected the structure of your beliefs? It is a question to which the complete answer cannot be found. If we can never hope to achieve perfect self-analysis of our motives and beliefs we need not, however, resort to the nihilisms of the cynic. We can guard ourselves against falling into personal beliefs based on selfish interests and gullability, on propaganda, on social background. We can acquire the habit of diligently questioning our beliefs. We can refuse to give credence to any "party line," be it conservative or radical. We can test our convictions by intellectual criticism. It was Thomas Paine in his *Rights of Man* who said: "When precedents fail we must return to first principles and think as if we were the first men that ever thought." We can be suspicious of convictions if we have come by them too easily, if we have accepted them without challenge; without, as Paine said, "thinking as if we were the first men that thought." It is well to doubt before we believe but we must, of course, make the transition from doubt to conviction. A radical once remarked that a liberal is one who elevates to a principle his own inability to arrive at a decision. I prefer the definition of an eminent educator who finds that a liberal is one determined to establish a forward moving but self-criticising society. He is willing to become a critic of his own way of life. He is willing to make the continuous criticism of his own belief one of his established beliefs.

Socrates distilled all we have been saying when he admonished us to be wise. Christ gave us the more complete message: "Be wise and kind."

Members of the class of 1943—you embark upon your adult careers in a period of turbulence and strife. It is a period in which you will need to summon all the courage, endurance, and resourcefulness you possess. In these qualities you will be unexcelled by any previous generation of American youth. With these attributes you will contribute to the unconditional defeat of these gangster nations who would debase human dignity and destroy democratic institutions by subjugating whole populations to economic and political slavery.

The lasting measure of your achievement, however, will be the degree to which you contribute to the establishment of sane, intelligent international relations. To this end may you, in the words of a French philosopher, "endeavor to think well," for "thought makes the whole dignity of man."

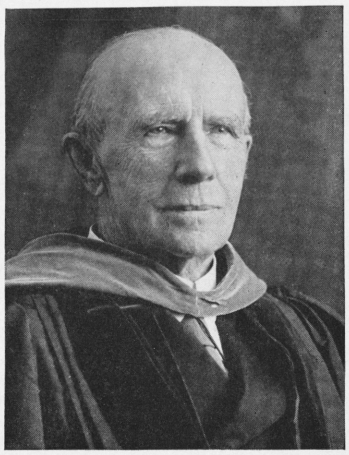
Some of you must go forth to acquire the skill of fighting men, skill for which our enemies allege you have no aptitude but in which we are confident you will not be surpassed. Some of you will fly in foreign skies and march in distant lands where even now it is on the record that other Middlebury men are serving valiantly. Some of you will fill uncomplainingly and with credit the civilian occupations so essential in this total war we must wage with all our strength and might. ALL of you I congratulate. You have earned the privilege of joining the fellowship of educated men and women. You add your numbers to this group at a time in our history when with your enthusiasm, your courage, your determination you can help hasten the military victory for which we pray. You join this fellowship at a time when wisdom and kindness, the hallmarks of a liberal arts education, must guide us if this victory is not to mock us in our lifetime. Men and women of Middlebury, we who remain are proud of you who leave.



The Romance of the Violets

By Viola Brainerd Baird

The acting editor of the News Letter has asked me to tell you something of the botanical work of my father, President Ezra Brainerd, particularly of his work on violets and how his work is related to my recent book on the same subject.* It is a pleasure to do so, and especially to make it clear what he accomplished.



Ezra Brainerd

From 1897 to 1924, he was working diligently on botanical research. There were published during this time some fifty different contributions, the most important of which were his works on blackberries and violets. It is interesting to note that although he occupied many chairs in Middlebury College he never taught Botany—the subject which more than any other interested him and which brought him world recognition.

Early in his study President Brainerd became aware of the confusion which had arisen from publications of scores of obscure and illegitimate species in the two groups—blackberries and violets. He wrote that he suspected that many of these recently proposed new species would prove to be hybrids. In order to prove his statement he began his work on blackberries and followed it later with his work on violets. I shall tell here only of his violet work.

He first made an examination of all of the material in the principal herbaria in the United States: at Cambridge, Bronx Park, Washington, Charleston, St. Louis, and later at Berkeley. Meanwhile he studied the literature of the subject by such men as Mendel, Foche, and Baterson. His next step was a study of the distribution of the plants growing in their native habitats. Later a wealth of living plants from all parts of the country was collected and grown in his garden in order to determine which variations could be attributed to environment and which to fundamental difference in the germ cell. Some idea of the extent of his garden study may be gained from the fact that his collection of violets consisted at one time of 3,500 plants of about 650 different numbers. He made several trips to the southern states during this time and collected violets from almost every state in the Union. I was fortunate, at this time, in being able to send him some of the California plants, and in 1915 when he visited California we took together many pleasant trips in search of violets.

He next set about an experiment to test the plants which he suspected were hybrids. He sowed the seeds from the various forms which he had and was able to determine which were valid species, which were hybrids, and furthermore the parents of these hybrids. At this time, Dr. W. Baterson, foremost leader of the science of genetics in England, came to America for the express purpose of seeing the violet hybrids, and of discussing some of their problems. He planned to stay a day in Middlebury, but was so fascinated by what he found there, including his host, that he remained ten days instead. Professor G. P. Burns wrote: "It was one of the most illuminating researches of the present time and threw light on the problem of the origin of species."

The next important step in this research was to make the hybrid by artificial crossing and so prove beyond a doubt that his analysis of hybrids was correct. His findings were published by the University of Vermont in 1921 and 1924 in two separate books entitled "Violets of North America" and "Some Natural Violet Hybrids." In the first volume, President Brainerd revised the specific names and listed for North America, north of Mexico, some seventy-five different species. The task of unraveling the confusion in the nomenclature was a colossal one, but his ability to read fluently the Latin descriptions of the early botanists was of great assistance to him. Dr. H. L. Mason, of the University of California, wrote: "He then became the undisputed authority on the problems of name and identity in violets."

During the preparation of "Violets of North America" he secured the well-known illustrator

*Wild Violets of North America. By Viola Brainerd Baird, '98. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles. 1942. 225 pages, 80 plates in full color. $10.00.

F. Schuyler Mathews to make watercolor sketches of many of the violet species, twenty-five of which were used in the printed volume. These beautiful reproductions were a constant source of joy to him through the remainder of his life. The "Violets of North America" was more popular than the book on hybrids on account of the colored plates and because it was on a more general subject. The edition, which was distributed without cost, was soon exhausted and 4,000 applicants were unable to secure a copy of it.

For the volume on hybrids, Mr. Mathews made a drawing of each of the eighty-two natural hybrids discussed and, in many cases, a drawing of the parents of the hybrid. Of this work, Professor E. F. Jeffrey of Harvard wrote: "We owe the most important results which have been produced on this continent in this direction to the studies of Brainerd." And again, Dr. G. P. Burns of the University of Vermont wrote: "The problem in which he was interested is today the leading one before those botanical workers who are interested in evolution."

The set of violet watercolors became a part of my inheritance, and when I realized that it was not complete I desired to accomplish this if it were possible. I learned that the services of Mr. Mathews were still available, and although approaching his eightieth birthday that he would paint more violets if I could get the material. Then, in April, equipped with an outfit for collecting and drying plants and a book on color standards, I was ready to start on my hunt for the missing western violets.

My son and I went by automobile through coastal northern California, over the Redwood Highway to central Oregon, through the Cascade Mountains to the arid land east of them, on to the base of the Olympic Mountains in northern Washington, over to Vancouver Island and across to British Columbia. We found all of the missing violets, including the rare Olympic violet which we saw in a friend's garden. We were indeed fortunate in this, since in April in its native habitat, at an elevation of 5,000 feet, on the snowy peaks of Mount Angeles it was buried under twenty feet of snow. The Alaska violet I received later by mail from an acquaintance living in Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island. The task of collecting the eastern violets and completing the set of eastern watercolors was begun and finished later. When the entire set of watercolors was finally completed Mr. Mathews was over eighty-one, but even at this age his skill is inimitable.

I planted in my garden and watched for several seasons practically all the species of the North American violets. With a living plant at hand, a description of each was made, avoiding as far as possible the use of technical terms. In the course of my studies I noticed that the importance of the pistil was misunderstood and that with a thorough knowledge of the pistils, the relationship in violets could be properly interpreted. Consequently a drawing of the pistil of each species was made from a fresh flower and the "Key to Species" was based, in large part, on these findings. Mature seeds from living plants were checked for color and size. Ridgway's book on Color Standards was used for all color descriptions and a "Key to Colors in Violets" was added. The list of common names was completed, a bibliography of each violet was compiled, and, with access to the University of California library, the literature concerning violets from all parts of the world was carefully studied.

It took about eight years to get together all the necessary material and information and when it was finished I was ready and eager to find a publisher. I was indeed anxious to give to some of those disappointed applicants for my father's book an opportunity of obtaining some information on violets. The University of Vermont was glad to have me undertake it, as they had no funds for publications, and for a start toward this goal they kindly loaned me the original copper plates of the violets used in father's book.

Fortunately for me, the University of California Press in Berkeley, with the aid and generosity of loyal friends, consented to publish it, and the printing was begun before we were at war. In the edition there are eighty color plates of violets in natural size—indeed an ambitious number for one volume. The colors in the printed plates are as nearly perfect as could be asked and they should hold as a true record as long as these violets are on the earth.

In the book's accuracy and fund of information, in its beauty and simplicity, I have endeavored to appeal alike to the scientist, the artist, and the layman. It is an edition limited to one thousand copies and the price was fixed merely to cover the cost of production. It is sincerely hoped that it may stand not only as a contribution to science but as a monument to Ezra Brainerd who started the undertaking and whose contributions have made it possible. It is dedicated to him in loving memory of our comradeship, and someone has called it "The Romance of the Violets."

Life in the Public Interest

Excerpts from the Commencement Address of the Hon. Frederick M. Davenport, May 3, 1943

By life in the public interest I do not, of course, mean primarily life in the public eye or on the political front or in a government post. It is rather a *way* of living, an attitude of mind, a *choice* you make at every important fork in the road. Are you regularly for or against the good of all, or do you decide usually for Number One? As your influence widens and you become the head of a great corporation, for example, will you conduct your business so that the welfare of employees, of consumers, of investors is close to your conscience? Or, if you become a figure in the party or in Congress, will you use your position of authority for the good cause or for the strongest pressure group? Is the trend so clear that those who know you silently mark your uniform with the invisible insignia of the common good?

This is something of great consequence to us in America. There is being thrust upon us by the invisible movement of events the greatest obligation that has ever been put upon a people. The round globe is in peril of tyranny and slavery. It has come to pass, through causes that are deeply economic and personal—and traceable—that the malignancies of human nature have suddenly become in the ascendant over large areas of the earth's surface. And fate, if you wish to call it fate, or ultimate Providence, if you wish to call it Providence, and world opinion, if there is a world opinion, have put upon this country the duty and the necessity of taking the leadership and making the fight in all latitudes, on land, on sea, and in the air, to give the world perhaps its final chance to be in order and to be free. The very thought of it is breath-taking. We have grand allies, but their human and material and spiritual resources alone are not equal to it. Ours and theirs together are, if not wasted or otherwise badly directed.

We have been through an era—we are on the other side of it now, happily—when college professors were widely advising graduates to take up bond selling or a so-called private profession, and to avoid politics or a public career as a pestilence. Government vision was likewise blurred. The high conduct of government business was neglected in wholesale fashion.

Not simply our administrative controls, but our political controls have been neglected, and in this general neglect of our public life, college men and women have been chief offenders. If you look closer at the grass roots management of the political parties, you will find very little influence there from the mental and moral energy-output of the higher schools of learning. Between fifty and a hundred thousand college students every year pour out into the various activities of human society, largely avoiding political party life and experience, even as an avocation. I would not urge seeking more dominance in politics—there may be persons more simply trained who are fit to become your political peers,—but we ought to be carrying our share with the rest of the population and making our contribution to the common good through party and political controls.

. . . No matter what your career, you will succeed all the better for genuine political sense. I recommend that at least as an avocation you become politicians in the public interest—*all* of you, women as well as men. This war, so far as I can see, will end by rendering sex no bar to any human activity. There are levels of helpful public influence into which all of us may fit, and there are levels of political and party leadership, from town and ward committees up the ladder, into which many of you may fit. I stress avocation and not vocation. If this course leads you naturally into public place, well and good. But you don't have to run for office to be a public power. You don't have to be an office-holder, but if you know the party ways, the legislative ways, the public issues of the hour, and if thousands of you go out into American life every year, you can exert an influence upon public intelligence and morality beyond all price.

The national post-war economy to my mind presents a hopeful picture. No one who crosses this country with his eyes open can fail to observe the colossal energy of productive organization, geared to either war or peace, piling up, under government direction as well as under private direction, vast stocks of basic commodities of all kinds, in addition to munitions of war, pouring out sea-ships and air-ships, inventing and creating synthetic substitutes with amazing ingenuity and skill, with potentialities beyond anything in the history of man for supplying goods and services that the world needs. Relieved of the incubus of monopoly practices, cartels, patent pools, business cycles, the ineffectual economics of scarcity, government and private wastes, and given the right to live and work in a genuine system of free [*Continued on page 15*]

Westward Ho-Hum

By The Editor

IF Hiram Bingham could be credited (or discredited) with the inclusion of Hawaii in the Japanese dreams of Empire, (See *Pagan Paradise*, N. L. Dec. 1942) then even less sophistry is needed to lay upon a Middlebury classmate, Edwin James, the blame for the delayed expansion of the continental United States. And this is how it happened.

Edwin James was born in Weybridge, Vt., in 1797, the youngest of 13 children, and died near Burlington, Ia., in 1861. In the years between he was graduated from the Addison County Grammar School and Middlebury College; privately studied botany, geology, and medicine; traveled by an unmapped route to the Rocky Mountains; became an army surgeon, an Indian agent, an interpreter, a newspaper editor, an author, a farmer, and an "abolitionist of the most ultra kind."

On his trip to the Rockies, he attained the summit of Pike's Peak with two companions (on July 14, 1820), the first white men to make the climb. On the trip, and later as an army surgeon stationed at Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien) and Macinac, he became interested in Indian languages, and compiled several Indian spelling books, translated the New Testament into Ojibwa, wrote an article on Indian language for the *American Quarterly Review*, and published the story of a boy stolen by Indians. As an abolitionist he ran a station for the Underground Railroad at his farm in Rock Spring, Ia., from 1838 until his death. An obituary in the Burlington *Daily Hawk-Eye* described him as a man of unorthodox religious and political views.

But, ironically enough, it was his vivid narrative of the venturesome expedition to the Rockies, via the Platte and South Platte rivers, which in the hands of no less a person than Daniel Webster was to become a weapon of resistance against "too great an extension of our population westward."

In 1819, by order of John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, Maj. Stephen Harriman Long of the U. S. Topographical Engineers undertook to head the scientific company of an exploratory expedition westward to the Yellowstone.

This enterprise was part of the project, popularly known as the Yellowstone Expedition, which was designed to establish military posts on the upper Missouri to protect the growing fur-trade, control the Indian tribes, and lessen the influence of the British upon them.

Its object was thus officially described by Secretary Calhoun: "The expedition ordered to the mouth of the Yellowstone, or rather to the Mandan village, is a part of a system of measures which has for its objects the protection of our northwest frontier and the greater extension of our fur trade."

Calhoun's instructions to Major Long stated that

> the object of the expedition is to acquire as thorough and accurate knowledge, as may be practicable, of a portion of the country which is daily becoming more interesting, but which is yet imperfectly known. You will ascertain the latitude and longitude of remarkable points, with all possible precision. You will, if possible, ascertain some point in the 49th parallel of latitude which separates our possessions from those of Great Britain. A knowledge of the extent of our limits will tend to prevent collision between our traders and theirs.
>
> You will enter in your journal everything interesting in relation to soil, face of country, water courses, and productions, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral.
>
> You will conciliate the Indians by kindness and presents, and will ascertain as far as practicable the number and character of the various tribes, with the extent of country claimed by each.

The instructions of President Jefferson to Lewis and Clark were also cited for guidance.

The warm enthusiasm of President Monroe, his Secretary of War, and Congress, for the project was negligible in comparison with the great expectations of the people themselves, particularly in the West, who foresaw in its results not only a check on the Indians and British traders and the subsequent increase of the American fur trade, but the general encouragement of western immigration. Editorialized the *Missouri Gazette* of St. Louis on April 21, 1819,

> . . . If the expedition should succeed, as we fondly hope and expect, and the views of government should be carried into effect, the time will not be far distant when another nation will inhabit west of the Mississippi, equal at least, if not superior, to those which the ancient remains still found in this country lead us to believe once flourished here: a nation indeed rendered more durable by the enjoyment of that great invention of American freemen—a Federal Republic.

One enthusiastic dreamer in a letter to the *Niles Register*, saw "a safe and easy communication to China" via the Mississippi, Missouri, and Columbia opened up by the expedition, while the *St. Louis Enquirer* looked forward to a fur commerce yield of $1,000,000 a year from the headwaters of the Missouri. Such sanguine anticipations indicate

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Authorship of this piece is to be credited in the main to Hiram Martin Chittenden and Reuben Gold Thwaites, for Mr. Chittenden's *History of the American Fur Trade of the Far West*, vol. 2., and Mr. Thwaites' *Early Western Travels* 1748–1846, vol. 14, have provided not only most of the facts and opinions herein expressed, but many of the expressions. Also consulted were the *Dictionary of American Biography* (Hibben to Jarvis), the *Middlebury College General Catalogue*, 1927, and T. S. Pearson's *Catalogue of the Alumni of Middlebury College*, 1853, in manuscript. The primary source is specified in the article.

the thrill of the new era in which steam had fairly entered upon its conquest of the navigable waters of the globe, and no dream of exploit was longer to be gainsaid as impossible.

And never was there better example of the value of anticipation over realization. For the ill-starred venture, hampered by over-elaborate preparations, mismanagement, and absurd extravagances at the outset followed by niggardly retrenchments on the part of Congress, not only failed of its objectives but, with the official report of its scientific contingent disparaging the value of the region, put weapons into the hands of influential Easterners traditionally jealous of westward expansion.

And this report, *Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819, 1820 . . . under the Command of Maj. S. H. Long*, was the work of Edwin James. Although the young Middlebury graduate, then in his twenty-third year you will recall, did not join the expedition as surgeon, botanist, and geologist until the spring of the second year, he had access to the earlier notes of his predecessor and associates. And because Major Long did not submit any detailed narrative this work became the official report of the expedition. The original edition was published by Carey and Lea at Philadelphia in 1823 and in the same year another edition appeared in London. The latter edition in three volumes embellished with tinted engravings is in the Middlebury College Library and deserves more local attention than the two names entered on the book card previous to this research would indicate its having received.

It is to be remembered that the *Account* concerns only the observations of the scientists under Major Long. The military branch, under Col. Henry Atkinson, was set in motion in the fall of 1818. It was at one time contemplated to send upward of a thousand men, and troops were moved from Plattsburg, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Bellefontaine near St. Louis; yet in July, 1819, only one detachment of 260 men had passed Fort Osage, near the present site of Jefferson City. In September the whole expedition halted at Council Bluffs for a frightful winter, when they might have been comfortably encamped at the mouth of the Yellowstone.

This chiefly because of an insistence upon the pomp and circumstance becoming to so great an enterprise. Although the troops could with ease have marched three times as far as boats eventually carried them, it was decided that they should be transported up the Missouri, and not by true and tried keelboats either. Steam navigation was alone appropriate to the occasion.

A contractor without competiton provided five steam boats at exorbitant expense (the estimated cost of transportation reported to Congress was $162,994; the actual bill amounted to $256,-818.15) two of which apparently could not enter the Missouri at all, while a third soon gave out. Neither of the remaining two got as far as Council Bluffs, where ensued one of the most disastrous winter encampments in the history of the army, with scurvy taking dreadful toll. Its utter futility was made apparent when an annoyed Congress refused further appropriations and the military expedition was abandoned.

Major Long had meanwhile assembled his party at Pittsburgh in the spring of 1819, and on May 5 they began the descent of the Ohio in the steamboat "Western Engineer," probably the first stern-wheeler steam boat ever built. Seventy-five feet long and drawing 19 inches of water, it was better adapted to the navigation of the Missouri than the five troop transports, and was the only boat to get through to Council Bluffs.

A letter from St. Louis, June 19, 1819, written ten days after the boat reached that city, indicates its moving effect upon the popular imagination:

> The bow of this vessel exhibits the form of a huge serpent, black and scaly, rising out of the water from under the boat, his head as high as the deck, darted forward, his mouth open, vomiting smoke, and apparently carrying the boat on his back. From under the boat at its stern issues a stream of foaming water, dashing violently along. All the machinery is hid. Three small brass field pieces mounted on wheel carriages stand on the deck. The boat is ascending the rapid stream at the rate of three miles an hour. Neither wind nor human hands are seen to help her, and, to the eye of ignorance, the illusion is complete, that a monster of the deep carries her on his back, smoking with fatigue, and lashing the waves with violent exertion. Her equipments are at once calculated to attract and to awe the savages. Objects pleasing and terrifying are at once placed before him—artillery, the flag of the Republic, portraits of the white man and the Indian shaking hands, the calumet of peace, a sword, then the apparent monster with a painted vessel on his back, the sides gaping with portholes and bristling with guns. Taken altogether, and without intelligence of her composition and design, it would require a daring savage to approach and accost her with Hamlet's speech: "Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damned, etc."

Nevertheless, the value of the "Western Engineer's" power of intimidation over the Indians was out of all proportion to its cost: if Major Long had used pack mules, or a keelboat for river transportation, he could have maintained his party for five years, exploring the entire region east of the Rockies, for the cost of his actual operations in the year 1819.

Major Long's company at the outset consisted of a journalist, a physician and botanist, a zoologist, geologist, assistant naturalist, painter, and two assistant topographers. At St. Charles the agent for Indian affairs joined the party and at Franklin,

then the uppermost town of any importance on the Missouri, the physician Dr. Baldwin, ill since the trip began, was left behind. It was his place which Dr. James was to fill the following spring when Major Long rejoined the party at Council Bluffs after spending the winter with his bride in Philadelphia. In a little over a month Long and James penetrated the wilderness between St. Louis and Council Bluffs (it had taken the party from June 19 to September 17 to make the trip by water) to find that their colleagues had collected valuable information about the neighboring Indian tribes and local fauna and had gained some knowledge of the geology and natural history of the vicinity.

The Major brought word to Col. Atkinson of Congress's obdurate refusal to sink more money in the so far fruitless enterprise, and of the abandonment of the Yellowstone project. His own band, however, strengthened by a detachment of seven soldiers and five interpreters and baggage handlers, was to proceed to the source of the Platte and return to the Mississippi by way of the Arkansas and the Red.

The complement of twenty left the Missouri on June 6 and except for an abortive effort to vaccinate the Pawnees with vaccine which had been drenched to impotence in one of the Yellowstone expedition's boat wrecks, met nothing more untoward than herds of buffalo and a mirage before they sighted the mountains on June 30. On July 5 they were encamped within the present limits of the city of Denver. The next several days were spent in a half-hearted attempt to follow the South Platte into the mountains, but a succession of summits, each higher than the last, overcame their questionable zeal to remain true to the letter of their instructions. Dr. James and a companion spent even less time on an excursion up the Arkansas only as far as the Royal Gorge.

Our hero may be excused for his lack of enthusiasm for mountain climbing at this point, however, since only three days before he had achieved the summit of the mountain christened James Peak by Major Long and so indicated by early cartographers, but known today by the name of its reputed discoverer, Z. M. Pike.

They went no farther west, but bafflement continued to follow the expedition on the return trip. The party split in two to expedite their exploration of the Arkansas and Red rivers, with Dr. James assigned to the Arkansas contingent. His group suffered a genuine catastrophe when three deserters made off with much of their camp property, including nearly all the notes and records of the expedition. They encountered several small bands of Indians, but their only real suffering came from the excessive heat.

Major Long himself led the division designated to explore the Red River. They traveled overland to the south until they encountered a likely stream. Not until they had followed it back to the Arkansas did they discover that they had been all the time upon the Canadian River! The reunited parties proceeded from Fort Smith to Cape Girardeau where the expedition was disbanded on October 12.

Our hero started for Louisville via the Ohio, but the records leave him at Golconda, Ill., with a recurrence of the intermittent fever which had attacked nearly all the party on their arrival at Cape Girardeau. We know that he recovered to compile the *Account*, and to fill out amply his three score years and four.

Besides James' narrative and a general report from Major Long, the *Account* contains a catalogue of the animals observed at the winter camp, details of the Indian sign language, Indian speeches at the councils, astronomical and meteorological records, vocabularies of various Indian languages, botanical, mineralogical and geological reports of the region, maps and drawings. The work, especially with regard to natural history and ethnology, was done in the spirit of modern scientific investigation; as an authoritative source on the sociology of the Kansas and Omaha tribes it is said to have no rival. But for a public seeking the wealth of the Rockies and a route to the Pacific, it was a terrific let-down.

In scarcely any respect had the expedition accomplished its purpose. It covered but little more than a third of the distance to the intended destination, the mouth of the Yellowstone, and therefore did nothing to help secure American fur trade or to resume the business lost to the British. Less than a week was spent in exploration of the mountains.

Nonetheless, the failure of the expedition lay in the limitations not of its explorations but of its vision. Wrote Dr. James of the region which now includes the oil fields of Texas and Oklahoma, the fruitful plains of Kansas and Nebraska:

> We have little apprehension of giving too unfavourable an account of this portion of the country. Though the soil is in some places fertile, the want of timber, of navigable streams, and of water for the necessities of life, render it an unfit residence for any but a nomad population. The traveller who shall at any time have traversed its desolate sands, will, we think join us in the wish that this region may for ever remain the unmolested haunt of the native hunter, the bison and the jackall.

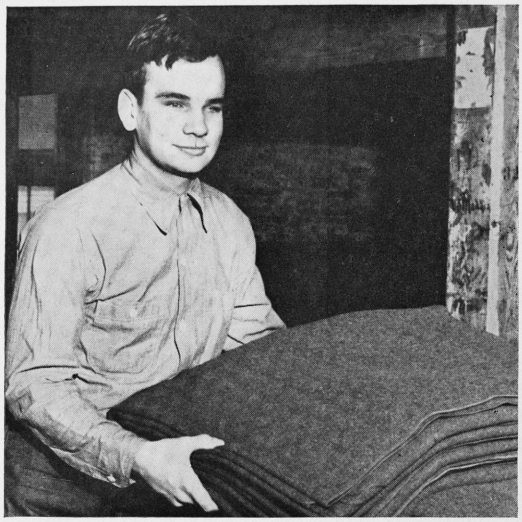
And Major Long's report clinched the argument at least to the satisfaction of the Eastern clique in Congress: [*Continued on page 17*]

Toward Twofold Victory

By Virginia Cole

VERMONT'S blind citizens are all out for victory too. On two counts—one in helping to win the war, the other in overcoming the obstacle of being blind.

It is unfortunate that it takes a war to bring opportunity into the lives of a vast army of people who have physical handicaps of one kind or another. During a war, however, our country needs the talents and abilities of every last one of its citizens, and these people are ready to serve side by side with their able-bodied neighbors.



DETORE, BURLINGTON DAILY NEWS

Earl Martin, 19, of Winooski, Vt., totally blind and hard of hearing, does a man-sized job in the shipping department of the American Woolen Co.

There are thousands of different types of jobs in which human beings can be engaged. It would be the rare job that required the use of all of one's faculties for its efficient performance. It is quite possible for a man who is totally deaf or has only one leg to operate a drill press, or for a girl with one collapsed lung to be a stenographer, and for them to perform their respective jobs as efficiently as the person whose faculties are all intact. A man who is blind, or nearly blind, is no exception. He can execute the most precise operations if they do not require sight, and there are many such operations.

It is hardly necessary to cite examples of what blind people are doing in industry today. Such instances are frequently called to our attention by newspaper, magazine, and radio. Let us, however, try to classify these occupations for a clearer picture of just what blind people can do. The following list gives a general classification with specific examples of jobs being performed all over the country by blind people.

ASSEMBLING—Bomb releases, water heating tubes, garden chairs.

INSPECTION—Time fuse parts, for burrs, for tacks in shoes.

GAUGING—Thickness of mica, .30 caliber primed shells, roller bearings.

PACKING—Pencils, crackers, novelties, chairs.

SORTING—Rivets, floor sweepings, bristle.

STUFFING—Cushions, mattresses, toys.

MACHINE OPERATING—Drill press, riveter, lathe, metal benders.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL—Ediphone operator, switchboard operator, masseur, salesman, musician, teacher, executive, farmer, lawyer.

MISCELLANEOUS—Splicing rope, spot welding, record edging.

Considering only the industrial jobs, certain characteristics are common to all these jobs which make it possible for them to be performed without sight. The jobs are performed within a limited area. Bench work is ideal. They usually require a high degree of manual dexterity and a well-developed sense of touch. They may require either large motion or fine precision work, speed, accuracy, physical strength, versatility, ability to concentrate. They may or may not require the operation of certain types of machines, driven by hand, foot, or electrical power.

To place a blind man in a job it is first necessary to know the man, for many points must be considered if he is to be well placed. Blind people are just as much individuals as any other group of people selected at random, and must be treated as such.

Certain information helps complete the picture of the individual. What is the cause of blindness? How much, if any, sight remains? Age at loss of sight? Is he adjusted to blindness? State of his physical health? How much education has he had? Occupation before becoming blind? Is he a skilled

Virginia Cole, '31, received the diploma of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy in 1933, and after a year at the Experimental Station for the Blind in Boston and the State Hospital at Northampton, Mass., became an instructor in manual training at the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Watertown, Mass. Last year she joined the staff of the Vermont Department of Public Welfare as a teacher of the blind, and is now doing industrial placement work there with the Services for the Blind. She will be delighted to hear from any employer who thinks he has an opening for a blind person.

hand-worker? What are his main interests? What kind of personality does he have? What is his present means of support? How many dependents does he have? What is the attitude of other members of the family toward him? Does he really want to work?

If the answers to these questions show that the man is employable, the next step for the placement agent is to go job hunting.

How and where is the right job to be found? The jobs listed above are to be found mainly in large plants: the larger the factory, the more the work is likely to be specialized and performed on an assembly-line basis. A surprising number of Vermont's industries are large enough to offer the openings for which we are looking.

The first reaction of the employer—and a natural one—is that there is not the slightest possibility of there being anything in his factory that a blind man could do. It is a rare employer, however, who is not willing to take the agent through the factory to see for himself that there is nothing, or that, perhaps, there is something after all. When a possibility is found, it is carefully analyzed, preferably with the foreman, who knows all of its requirements.

Now the employer must be convinced that he will be benefitting himself as well as a blind man by giving him a try at this job. The placement agent assures the employer that he will pick out a man well suited to that particular job, and one who has the abilities which the work requires.

Many doubts and questions naturally come to the mind of the employer, but the placement agent has the answers ready, and here are some of them:

Insurance rates will not be raised. Rates are based on actual claims paid, and are raised only after a number of accidents occur.

Blind people do not have accidents. Statistics prove that they are very safe employees. They take extra precautions and do not take chances.

No workman's compensation laws discriminate against blind people.

A totally blind person does not try to go to and from work by himself, but has a guide—either a relative, friend, dog, or more often a fellow-worker who is usually only too glad to perform this service, or with whom the blind person makes some arrangement on a business basis.

It is not left to the employer to find guides, living quarters, etc., but is part of the agent's work whenever necessary.

If the worker, after a reasonable length of time, should prove incapable of fulfilling the requirements of the job, the agent takes the responsibility of dismissing him and substituting another blind worker.

The placement agent assists in getting the worker well started, and revisits him at intervals to check on his progress.

The presence of a blind person in a plant is a morale builder.

In Vermont, this program has been started under the auspices of the Department of Public Welfare. Assistance is freely given by The Vermont Association for the Blind, The Lions Clubs, the Vocational Rehabilitation program, and the U. S. Employment Service. To date, eight capable young blind men have been placed. There are forty to fifty more blind Vermonters, both men and women, clamoring for an opportunity to prove that they have abilities, and eager to use them toward victory over their handicap, and victory over the Axis.

LIFE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

[*Continued from page 10*]

enterprise,—not visionary radicals but men of shrewd economic vision foresee an era of steadily lowering prices, with a rising level of production and livelihood throughout the world. Thurman Arnold may be transferred to the Federal Bench, but his truth goes marching on!

Now you cannot have a nation or a world economy like that if a cult of incompetence is in control of the public life. It will take plenty of brains and character to manage that economy; and the country must look to the young men and women coming home from the terrible but enlightening experience of the war, and to those coming out of the economic and public training of institutions of learning after the war, to provide a large part of the management of the broader economy. Unless large numbers of those who come back from the war put unworthy, acquisitive interest under foot and dedicate their training and thinking, and their very lives to these great projects in the public interest, the new economic vision will fail. But what a cause!

That this attitude of preeminent regard for the common good is the right attitude toward a useful life is borne out by the fact that it coincides with the growing faith, even during the present crisis, in the dynamic of the common man, in the practical, observable sense of collective power. Has not the conduct of the British people in this war proved where real power lies? Does not the epic story of the Chinese people reveal it? Does not the faith of the young and virile nation of Russia declare it? How short-sighted is the view that we cannot act with Russia when this war is over! What matters a particular current phase of government or a strongly held economic postulate compared with the emphasis of Russia upon the value and dignity of the human soul and the purpose of a larger life for the millions of her citizens!

Middleberries

When 250 public officials, educators, and scientists gathered in Kingston, R. I., last November to celebrate the birthday of **John Barlow, '95,** 42 of the 70 candles on the mammoth cake also symbolized the period of service he had given to Rhode Island State College—as assistant biologist in the Agricultural Experiment Station, professor of zoology, dean of the General Science department, dean of men, dean of the School of Science and Business, vice-president, and twice acting president, now dean emeritus. Two months later, the college gratefully bestowed upon Dr. Barlow his second honorary degree of doctor of science—the first came from Middlebury in 1932.

Said the faculty resolutions, read at the birthday dinner:

> It is seldom that one man's personal and professional history takes its rise with that of an institution and then flows forward through the vicissitudes of more than four decades as an integral part of that institution's broadening power and influence. . . . The milestones in the history of Rhode Island State College are, with the exception of the birthstone and a few early cornerstones, the milestones in the professional career of John Barlow.

The following is from the citation by President Carl R. Woodward when he conferred the honorary degree at the commencement exercises on January 24:

> It is superfluous to detail your achievements or to appraise your qualities before a Rhode Island audience. In a unique way, your career has been identified with the rise and the growth of this college; no one can evaluate adequately your contributions to its development. You have made the college your life; you have helped to build its traditions, and have, in fact, yourself become one of them; you have been its devoted servant. To your labors you brought qualities of fairness and of evenhanded justice, happily leavened with a subtle humor. Although preferring the intellectual adventures of classroom and laboratory, you never hesitated to assume the exacting burdens of administration when occasion required your services. It was not in you to do otherwise. It was part of your New England philosophy, with rugged determination to follow duty wherever it should lead. Twice in the hour of need, you assumed that most thankless of all college administrative positions, acting president. The State of Rhode Island is deeply in your debt for directing the work of the college at those critical periods in its career.
>
> This ceremony today is but the sequel to your birthday party last November when your friends gathered to give expression to their affection and esteem. At that time we told you how much we owe you. You were then apprised of the action of our Board of Trustees in adding still one more title to the long list you have earned at this college—that of honorary alumnus. . . .

Marshall J. Root, '13, chief engineer of The American Wringer Co. in Woonsocket, R. I., was recently named the "Mr. Basketball" of that community by the local *Call and Reporter*, which credits him with developing more expert hoopmen than any other individual during his 20 years in the town. "Marsh," as he is known to old and young, has made a hobby of boys. As director of the junior basketball teams in the Y.M.C.A., he handles a class of from 25 to 40 boys of grammar school and high school age three nights a week, is an active member of the boys' work committee and secretary of the board of directors.

Root played right forward on his class team at Middlebury, before the days of varsity ball, and except for the interim when he was earning his B. S. in Mechanical Engineering at M.I.T. and serving as an army machine gun instructor, has been playing and coaching ever since.

AL MERUSI, RUTLAND HERALD

Norwich president **John M. Thomas, '90,** and **Sarah Seely Thomas, '91,** whose lives are inextricably bound with Middlebury, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary May 18 at their home in Mendon, Vt. The father of Dr. Thomas, the **Rev. Chandler N. Thomas,** who performed the marriage ceremony in Middlebury fifty years ago, was graduated from Midd in 1861, served on the board of trustees from 1889 to 1908. Mrs. Thomas's father, Dr. Henry M. Seely, was Middlebury's professor of chemistry and natural history from 1861 to 1895, professor emeritus until his death in 1917. Mrs. Thomas was one of two women in the famous class of 1891—(the other, **Blossom Palmer Bryant,**) which produced professors **Ernest C. Bryant** and **Vernon C. Harrington,** trustee **Carl A. Mead,** former trustee **Thomas A. Noonan,** the **Rev. Ira Pinney.** The three eldest Thomas children, **Marion, Huldah, and Henry,** are all Middlebury graduates.

Dr. Thomas, who must hold some sort of record among career college presidents, was head of Middlebury, 1908–21; of Pennsylvania State College, 1921–25; of Rutgers University, 1925–30; and after an eight-year interval as vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company, became chief executive at Norwich in 1938. He holds the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps. The five stars in the service flag represent a son, a son-in-law, and three grandsons—the sons of **Huldah Thomas Gale, '17.**

Frederick B. Miner, M. D., '02, now secretary of the study committee on endemic goiter of the American Public Health Association, has been practicing medicine in Flint, Mich., since the end of the last war in which he served as

Captain in the Army Medical Corps, has specialized in pediatrics since 1919. To him thousands owe their lives, untold millions their health. This assertion, though positive and proved, must be taken with a grain of salt—iodized salt. For Dr. Miner founded the "Iodized Salt Committee" of the Michigan Medical Society which first prevailed upon salt manufacturers to put potassium iodide in their product—the one sure preventive of simple goiter. An article on his work by Greer Williams, and from which the following statements are taken, may be found in *Hygeia*, September, 1942.

The Michigan Department of Health began a survey of the state goiter belt in 1919, discovering that the incidence was highest where the drinking water contained the smallest iodine content. In 1922 the State Medical Society contained for the first time a section devoted to children's diseases and Dr. Miner was its chairman. He recommended that an advisory committee be appointed to organize efforts in the treatment and prevention of disease in children and to formulate, among other things, a goiter prevention program.

The committee had a chemist make up iodized salt samples in various proportions, (eventually selecting one part of potassium iodide to 5,000 of salt), obtained the State Society's endorsement of the plan, and the cooperation of the State Department of Health, and got the state salt manufacturers to put iodine in table salt and sell it at low cost through the grocery store. As a result, between 1924, when the country's most ambitious goiter prophylaxis program got under way, and 1935, the goiter rate of school children in four representative counties in the state had been reduced by 83 per cent.

Now Dr. Miner and other authorities fear that the goiter may be coming back. The confirmed knowledge that iodized salt will protect you is no use unless you eat the salt. If you live in the American "goiter belt," stretching across Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho and Nevada to the Pacific Coast,—look to the label on your salt box and help Dr. Miner to achieve the object of his crusade.

Col. Thomas F. Bresnahan, '17, post commandant of the Army War College, commands the largest single company in the Army, the ground forces which have their headquarters at the War College. The Army has been his career ever since the first World War popped him out of Middlebury, into officers candidate school and so to the second battle of the Marne. For his heroism there he was awarded both the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

Karen E. Carlson, '22, only sister of Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson, Marine Corps Raider battalion hero of the South Pacific, is working in terms of one ten-thousandth of an inch to help the Navy back up her brother's efforts on the ocean's vastness. Three years ago, reports the Waterbury (Conn.) *American*, Miss Carlson saw what was coming and went to work in a factory, making fuse parts. Last November she became an inspector of hydraulic parts for the Navy in the Waterbury Tool Co., where she uses such precision instruments as micrometers, verniers, microscopes, dial boards, and shadow gauges to make sure the measurements come within the blueprint specifications to one ten-thousandth of an inch.

Dana S. Hawthorne, '26, was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of New Canaan, Conn., last February. A graduate of Harvard Law School with bar memberships in both Massachusetts and Connecticut, he has practiced law in Connecticut since 1930, with a law firm in Stamford until 1937, and for the past seven years in New Canaan. He twice served the latter town as prosecuting attorney, from February, 1938, to July, 1939, and again from July, 1941, until he took the bench three months ago. Between the two terms as prosecutor he was judge of the Town Court. He twice served as moderator of elections and several times as moderator of town meetings. He is now vice-president of the Parent Teachers Association, has held high offices in Kiwanis. He is a Republican.

Lieut. Prescott B. Wintersteen, X-35, who entered the Navy in 1941 as a chaplain and was in a naval battle off North Africa when enemy planes, ships, and submarines attacked his cruiser intermittently for 36 hours, finds joking with the men an effective antidote to pre-battle tension, according to an interview reported in the New York *Herald Tribune* last winter. During actual combat, he said, the chaplain prays silently and helps move the wounded from stretchers to the sick bay.

Robert N. Perry, '32, majored in economics in college, with a very large minor in applied music—choir, band, orchestra, glee club, and Black Panthers. After graduation he taught English in West Stockbridge and later Lexington, Mass., spent one summer with the Berkshire Playhouse. His present fame rests on neither economics nor rhetoric, but—to quote Joseph Dineen of the Boston *Globe*—on "his mastery of five languages and the curious lexicon of swing." "He probably knows personally more swing band leaders than does anybody else in the country," says Mr. Dineen, "chiefly because it pays dividends for swing band leaders to know Perry personally." For Bob, for the past seven years president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and chairman of the board of WORL's 920 club, is known to hep-cats as "The Gloom Chaser," broadcasting daily at 12:05 EWT from Boston a program of popular platters and snappy jive.

WESTWARD HO-HUM

Continued from page 13

In regard to this extensive section of country, I do not hesitate in giving the opinion, that it is almost wholly unfit for cultivation, and of course uninhabitable by a people depending upon agriculture for their subsistence. Although tracts of fertile land considerably extensive are occasionally to be met with, yet the scarcity of wood and water, almost uniformly prevalent, will prove an insuperable obstacle in the way of settling the country. This objection rests not only against the section immediately under consideration, but applies with equal propriety to a much larger portion of the country [that surveyed by Lewis and Clark. ed.] . . . This region, however, viewed as a frontier, may prove of infinite importance to the United States, inasmuch as it is calculated to serve as a barrier to prevent too great an extension of our population westward, and secure us against the machinations or incursions of an enemy that might otherwise be disposed to annoy us in that part of our frontier.

Thus, as it has been, is now, and ever shall be, were the American people forced to lead their government instead of follow, putting their faith in dreams rather than factual reports until they had made the dreams come true.

Military Intelligence

(Additions and promotions, as of May 22, to the *News Letter Supplement*, of Sept., and the *Service Lists* of Dec. and March, 1943)

1923

Ernest E. Olson, Army Air Force

1924

Capt. Paris Fletcher, Army Air Force
Lt. Comdr. Reginald M. Savage, Naval Reserve

1925

Lt. (s.g.) Lawrence F. Kilbride, Naval Reserve

1926

Lt. Comdr. J. Stuart Gruggel, Naval Reserve, Medical Corps
Sgt. Luther F. Kelley, Army Air Force
Corp. Leonard C. MacAllister, Army
Lt. (s.g.) James C. McLeod, Naval Reserve

1927

Donald C. Matthews, Army Air Force

1928

Capt. Greenlief H. Lambert, Army, Medical Corps
Lt. Ames T. Minor, Army
Lt. (j.g.) Raymond F. Prinz, Naval Reserve
Richard B. Stout, Army

1929

Ens. Eloise Comtois, Navy, WAVES
David H. MacLean, Navy
Corp. James C. Thomson, Army, Signal Corps

1930

Lt. (2nd) Ernest J. Clarke, Jr., Army, Field Artillery
Marie O. Comtois, Navy, WAVES
Lt. Millard G. DuBois, Army
William E. Henderson, Army
Corp. Harold R. Higgins, Army, Medical Corps
Lt. (j.g.) Walter S. Keen, Naval Reserve

1931

Sgt. Harold Bergman, Marine Corps
Mary Bump, Army, Woman's Auxiliary Corps
Lt. Charles R. Funnell, Army, Signal Corps
Sgt. Albert V. Hanson, Army Air Force
Corp. Royal T. Whitney, Army

1932

Frederick J. Bailey, Jr.
Charlotte L. Carpenter, Navy, WAVES
Lt. Robert W. Loveday, Army, Quartermaster Corps

1933

Lt. Arthur L. Amelung, Army
Sgt. Arthur D. Brundidge, Army, Infantry
Lt. Charity Mead Lafond (Mrs.), Army, Woman's Auxiliary Corps
Robert F. McDermott, Army Air Force
Corp. William W. McDonough, Army Air Force

1934

Clark H. Corliss, Army
Winslow R. Hodgdon, Army, Infantry
Lt. Madison J. Manchester, Army, Corps of Engineers
Ens. Howard M. Munford, Naval Reserve
Capt. Thomas R. Noonan, Army, Medical Corps
James L. Sears, Army
Lt. Comdr. Richard R. Smith, Coast Guard
Ens. Francis B. Sprague, Naval Reserve
Warner S. Wright, Army Air Force

1935

Lt. Edward A. Hoyt, Army
Capt. William A. Yasinski, Army, Medical Corps

1936

David C. Munford, Navy
Malcolm M. Swett, Army

1937

Lt. Harold L. Akley, Army, Coast Artillery
Ens. Marjorie L. Allen, Navy, WAVES
Gladys L. Caldroney, Army, Woman's Auxiliary Corps
Corp. Abbott L. Dicksteen, Army Air Force
Lt. (j.g.) Jeremiah A. Fitzgerald, Jr., Naval Reserve
Ens. Sylvanus E. Frohock, Naval Reserve
Lt. (s.g.) Nathaniel C. Groby, Naval Reserve
Lt. Charles H. Hamlin, Coast Guard
Parmelee C. Hill, Army
Ens. Randall W. Hoffmann, Naval Reserve
Lt. (1st) Jean P. Labouchere, Army, Quartermaster Corps
Lt. John A. Macomber, Army Air Force
Corp. Marshall Sewell, Army
Lt. (2nd) Fred L. Stone, Marine Corps.

1938

Lt. (2nd) Bernard H. Brusseau, Army, Chemical Warfare Service
Sgt. Nelson M. Camp, Army Air Force
Ens. John E. Cridland, Naval Reserve
A. Leete Elliott, Army Air Force
Capt. Raymond M. Fairbrother, Army Air Force
Lt. (j.g.) Charles J. Harvi, Naval Reserve
Lt. (j.g.) Cecil C. Holstrom (Liljenstein), Naval Reserve
Lt. Henry M. Richardson, Marine Air Corps
T. Sgt. Robert A. Rowe, Marine Corps
Capt. Bruce V. St. John, Army Air Force
Lt. Robert L. Wilson, Army Air Force
Lt. (2nd) William H. Woodward, Army, Medical Corps
Ens. W. Roy Young, Naval Reserve

1939

Lt. (1st) Lennart B. Anderson, Army Air Force
Borden E. Avery, Army, Medical Corps
Corp. Philip G. Cullins, Army
Lt. Scribner C. Dailey, Army Air Force
Lt. (j.g.) W. Phillips Palmer, Naval Reserve
Lt. (2nd) Paul B. Ranslow, Army Air Force
Raymond J. Skinner, Army Air Force
Lt. (j.g.) Norman C. Smith, Naval Reserve
Anna F. Sprague, Navy, WAVES
Lt. William J. Stoops, Army Air Force

1940

Capt. Arthur E. Andres, Army Air Force
Capt. John L. Buttolph, Jr., Army, Coast Artillery
Warren S. Clark, Army
Arthur M. Jamieson, Army Air Force
Lt. Harry K. McGovern, Army
William G. Meader, Jr., Army
Marion Neff Parmenter (Mrs. Allen), Navy, WAVES
Lt. (j.g.) Edward J. Reichert, Naval Reserve

1941

Lt. (j.g.) Samuel J. Bertuzzi, Naval Air Force
Virginia Brooks, Marine Corps
Lt. James H. Cassedy, Army, Coast Artillery
Sgt. William A. T. Cassedy, III, Army Air Force
Lt. (2nd) Allen J. Cobb, Army Air Force
Lt. Charles J. Conley, Army Air Force
Malcolm Freiberg, Army, Field Artillery
Lt. Robert S. Gerring, Army Air Force
Sgt. Howard L. Hasbrouck, Army, Military Police
Lt. (j.g.) John H. Hicks, Naval Reserve
Lt. (j.g.) Robert L. Johnson, Naval Air Force
Lt. (2nd) Robert A. Knight, Army, Signal Corps
Lt. Nicholas R. Krauszer, Army, Coast Artillery
Ens. Janet L. Lang, Navy, WAVES
Ens. John C. Malcolm, Jr., Naval Reserve
Ens. Patricia A. McDonald, Navy, WAVES
Ens. Elsa C. Norgaard, Navy, WAVES
Janet E. Sutliffe, Navy, WAVES
Lt. (1st) Aaron W. Sweet, 2nd, Army, Infantry
S. Sgt. John Talbott, Army Air Force
Ens. Richard L. Treat, Naval Air Force

1942

Jean D. Butterfield, Coast Guard, SPARS
Ens. Joan L. Calley, Navy, WAVES
Ens. Richard C. Davis, Naval Reserve
Lt. Clifford W. Fulton, Marine Corps
Sgt. Charles B. Gilbert, Army, Signal Corps
Lt. Ernest F. Hauser, Army

Ens. Marvin E. Holdredge, Naval Air Force
Gardner H. Johnson, Navy
Corp. John G. McMann, Army
Ens. Theodore R. Ogden, Naval Air Force
F. Alfred Patterson, Army Air Force
Lt. (2nd) Robert E. Pierce, Army Air Force
Hope C. Rood, Army, Woman's Auxiliary Corps
Lt. Theodore E. Russell, Army
Lt. (2nd) Robert L. Ryan, Marine Air Corps
Ens. Charles L. Sanford, Naval Air Force
W. Irving Senne, Army Air Force
Ens. Ira P. Townsend, Naval Air Force
Lt. (2nd) Louis E. Weeks, Army Air Force
Lt. (j.g.) Philip A. Wisell, Naval Air Force

1943

Robert J. Adsit, Naval Reserve
Elliot A. Baines, Naval Reserve
Earle J. Bishop, Army Air Force
Frederick A. Bosworth, Army
Corp. James P. Brown, Jr., Marine Corps
Ralph S. Crawshaw, Army, Infantry
Lt. (2nd) William F. Ericson, Marine Air Corps
Lt. Charles R. Gordon, Army, Field Artillery
Arthur E. Grosvenor, Naval Reserve
Albert P. Hadley, Army
Lewis E. Haines, Army Air Force
Lt. (2nd) Frederick C. Hawkes, Marine Air Corps
John Kalajian, Army Air Force
Robert J. Kelley, Army Air Force
Thomas A. MacDonald, Army Air Force
William L. Meikle, Army Air Force
Ens. S. Peter Nikitas, Naval Reserve
George W. Nitchie, Army Air Force
Ens. James B. Nourse, Naval Air Force
Charles W. Pierce, Army Air Force
William J. Purcell, Army Air Force
Comstock Small, Army Air Force
Charles T. Smith
Scott D. Thayer, Naval Reserve

1944

Richard W. Brock, Army
Lawrence T. Canning, Army Air Force
Lt. Robert Christie, 3rd, Army Air Force
Robert G. Crooks, Army Air Force
Thomas F. Cruess, Army Air Force
William S. Dodd, Army Air Force
Chester K. Hale, Army
Eugene P. Hubbard, Naval Reserve
Jean Peirce, Navy, WAVES
J. Allan Robinson, Army Air Force
Richard R. Robinson, Army Air Force
Anthony E. Romeo, Army Air Force
Charles A. Scott, Army Air Force
Lt. (2nd) Laurence M. Selleck, Jr., Marine Air Corps
Edward N. Smith, Army Air Force
George E. Snow, Army
John H. Stetson, Army Air Force.
Ens. William S. Stevenson, Naval Air Force
Robert R. Stuart, Army Air Force
Herbert W. Taylor, Army
Earl H. Upham, Army Air Force
Ens. Frederick B. Walker, Coast Guard
Charles P. Wassell, Army Air Force
George F. Wiemann, 3rd, Army Air Force
Charles R. Wilcox, Army, Coast Artillery
Ens. Elihu S. Wing, Jr., Naval Reserve
Alan Wolfley, Army Air Force

1945

Will J. Bangs, Army Air Force
Robert D. Boucher, Navy
A. William Calder, II, Army Air Force
James J. Conley, Army Air Force
John K. DeLaney, Army Air Force
Richard W. Fales, Naval Reserve
Gabriel Farrell, Jr., Army Air Force
Earle L. Fox
Roderick P. Grant, Army
John M. Hale, Army
Fox B. Holden, Army Air Force
Janus C. Lindner, Army Air Force
Gordon E. Mathews, Army Air Force
George E. McDonough, Army, Corps of Engineers
Peter Q. McKee, Army Air Force
Ens. John W. Mills, Naval Air Force
Kenneth T. Moore, Army
John A. Moriarity, Naval Reserve
George C. Newcomb, Marine Corps
Richard R. Robinson, Army
Martin C. Schmidt, Army
Raymond E. Walch, Army

1946

Donald G. Bates, Army
R. Douglas Brouilette, Army, Medical Corps
James E. Coursey, Marine Corps
John S. D'Aquila
John D. Freese, Army
David W. Grant, Army Air Force
David S. Pollard, Navy
Charles P. Puksta, Army Air Force
Leonard A. Rice, Jr., Army
Howard A. Sackett, Army Air Force
Robert W. Stephanak, Army, Medical Corps
Alfred A. Wickenden, Jr., Army

FACULTY AND STAFF

Ens. Randall W. Hoffmann, Naval Reserve
Capt. George H. Huban, Army, Infantry
Ens. Howard M. Munford, Naval Reserve
Lt. (s.g.) Harry G. Owen, Naval Reserve
Lt. (j.g.) Wyman W. Parker, Naval Reserve
Kurt Petshek, Army
Lt. (s.g.) Ennis B. Womack, Naval Reserve

CITATIONS

The Purple Heart has been awarded posthumously to Pvt. Gordon Graham, x'43, for military merit and wounds received in action resulting in his death on February 3, 1943, when his ship was torpedoed without warning in the North Atlantic. He entered the Army last September, was transferred from Fort Devens, Mass., to the Overseas Casual Section of the Medical department at Camp Slocum, N. Y., and thence to Camp Miles Standish, Mass. He was a member of the Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity.

Capt. Arthur E. Andres, x'42, of the Army Air Corps has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism in action" by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific. The announcement, released April 28 last, concerned an offensive operation in New Guinea, on April 30, 1942. Read the citation in part: ". . . . Immediately upon arrival in the combat zone for the first time, the squadron of which Capt. Andres was a member was directed to attack enemy-held bases at Lae and Salamaua, New Guinea. Operating over unfamiliar terrain, in spite of inadequate maps, the mission approached the Lae airdrome from the sea, taking the enemy by surprise and destroying or damaging 15 heavy bombers and several fighters. Proceeding to Salamaua, ground installations and personnel were machine-gunned and three seaplanes on the water were destroyed. When a superior number of enemy fighters attacked at a low altitude, at least four of the enemy planes were shot down in the sustained combat which followed." Capt. Andres, then a first lieutenant, was forced down and spent 26 days in the jungles before returning to his base. He enlisted in the Air Corps in 1940 and received his wings at Maxwell Field, Ala., a year later.

Alumni News and Notes

RATIONED DINNERS

Notwithstanding the handicaps caused by food rationing and travel restrictions, Middlebury alumni on the far-flung dinner front turned out in surprising numbers to meet and hear their new president, Dr. Samuel S. Stratton. Dr. Stratton's schedule was complicated by frequent conferences with Navy officials in Washington and by the then impending visit to Middlebury of the Naval Board of Investigation, and the schedule of Middlebury dinners had to be adjusted on short notice to meet the president's convenience. However impromptu the arrangements, there was always an enthusiastic group to greet him, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the color movies depicting the "March of Middlebury in Wartime" made the best movie production to date.

The meetings in New York, Providence, and Boston were reported in the March issue of the NEWS LETTER. On March 1st the alumni of the Washington District met at the Kennedy-Warren Hotel with John F. Darrow, '37, president of the district, as toastmaster and in charge of arrangements. The alumni of the Philadelphia area met on March 3rd at the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania with Archibald C. Tilford, '36, and Robert L. Boyd, '39, in charge of arrangements. On Wednesday, March 10th, alumni and alumnae of the State of Vermont dined at the Montpelier Tavern with Dr. John M. Thomas, '90, president of Middlebury from 1908–1921, as toastmaster. Governor and Mrs. Wills (Hazel McLeod, '09) were present, and with the State Legislature in session, the group fairly bristled with State officials from among the Middlebury alumni body. Arrangements were in charge of Benjamin W. Fisher, '14, district president, and Mrs. Perry Merrill, '19, chairman of the dinner committee as well as wife of Vermont's State Forester.

The usual mid-west dinner itinerary suffered somewhat from the Middlebury visit of the Naval Investigation Board so that dinners scheduled for Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and Schenectady were omitted this year, but meetings were held in Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Detroit. Alumni and alumnae of the Chicago area met at the Stevens Building Restaurant on March 20th with John B. Todd, '20, in charge. In Milwaukee the dinner was held as usual at the Plankinton House with Marshall M. Klevenow, '25, in charge of arrangements and Joseph Novotny, '26, as toastmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Earle W. Brailey (Dorothy Nash, '19) arranged the dinner for alumni of the State of Ohio at the University Club in Cleveland on March 23rd, and Mrs. Brailey acted as toastmistress. A feature of this dinner was the large number of parents of Middlebury students who attended. Michigan alumni and alumnae held their dinner at the Wardell in Detroit on March 24th, with Alton R. ("Tink") Huntington in charge and serving as toastmaster and pianist.

Owing to the difficult wartime conditions in Connecticut, alumni and alumnae from that state joined the western Massachusetts group at their annual dinner at the Hotel Sheraton in Springfield on May 21st. Russell P. Dale, '11, president of the Springfield district, was toastmaster and David H. Brown, '14, presented a memorial tribute to Dr. Henry Lincoln Bailey, '86, whose part in the Springfield dinner programs had been a special feature for many years.

E. J. W.

ALUMNI ELECTIONS

Results of the annual ballot for alumni offices conducted through the mail were announced at the Commencement meeting of the Alumni Council on May 1st as follows:

NATIONAL PRESIDENT: LINWOOD B. LAW, '21, Executive Secretary, Buffalo Junior Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO DISTRICT: JOHN A. ARNOLD, '13, Vice-President, Federal Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Boston, Mass., National Retailers Mutual Ins. Co., N. Y. C., American Motorists Fire Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill.

PRESIDENT OF THE BUFFALO DISTRICT: ADOLPHUS C. PILGER, '05, President, Genesee County Milk Producers' Assoc., Batavia, N. Y.

PRESIDENT OF THE WASHINGTON DISTRICT: FENWICK N. BUFFUM, '33, Administrative Assistant to Chief of Finance, War Department, Washington, D. C.

ALUMNI TRUSTEE REPRESENTING REGION III: HUGH O. THAYER, '12, Assistant Manager, Rayon Planning Section, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

At the Council meeting Sanford H. Lane, '05, was re-elected to the Alumni Fund Committee for a term of three years; Ensign Randall W. Hoffman, '37, was elected to the editorial board of the NEWS LETTER as a representative of the alumni at large; Arthur E. Newcomb, Jr., '30, David J. Breen, '20, and Adolphus C. Pilger, '05, were the district presidents chosen from Regions I, II, and III respectively to serve with the National President and National Secretary on the committee which is to nominate an Alumni Trustee later in the year and to select the recipients of the 1944 Alumni Awards. Edgar J. Wiley, '13, was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Associated Alumni for the ensuing year. The Council voted to continue the committee, headed by Richard C. Hubbard, '36, on vacancies in the Council. The War Service Committee, of which Reginald L. Cook, '24, is chairman, is to be countinued. The Council voted to appoint a committee of class secretaries, the members to be named by the Secretary of the Council, for the purpose of organizing the class secretaries for more effective contacts with the members of their classes; it was expected that plans for conferences of the class secretaries in the various regions would be worked out. Plans were discussed for the publication of another complete roster of Middlebury people in the armed services for early fall distribution.

25TH REUNION GIFT OF 1918

Dr. Charles J. Lyon, representing the Class of 1918, presented a check for $178.75 as a special 25th Reunion Gift to the College from the men and women of the Class. (Since Commencement this gift has grown to $237.50.)

With the death of Thomas E. Boyce, '76, in March, his classmate, Dr. Edward H. Baxter, born Sept. 10, 1852, became the oldest living Middlebury graduate. Dr. Baxter received his M. D. from the University of Vermont in 1882 and after another year of graduate study at Harvard began to practice medicine in Hyde Park, Mass. just fifty years ago.

1876

DEATHS: **Prof. Thomas E. Boyce,** at Burlington, Vt., March 21.

1881

DEATHS: **Frank C. Partridge,** at Proctor, Vt., March 2.

1890

Dr. and Mrs. John M. Thomas (Sarah Grace Seely '91) on May 18th observed their 50th wedding anniversary at Mendon, Vt.

1893

ADDRESSES: **Rev. and Mrs. Henry G. Megathlin (Annie Ritchie '94),** Newtown, Conn.

1897

ADDRESSES: **Mary Goodwin Bliss (Mrs. A. J.),** 217 Midland Ave., Metuchen, N. J.

1899

Rev. Donald P. Hurlburt is minister of the First Christian Church, Bangor, Me.; address: 580 Hammond St.

George W. Stone has been appointed probate judge for the district of New Haven, Vt.

1900

Guy B. Horton is teaching history at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

1901

MARRIAGES: **Allen H. Nelson** to **Alice B. Brainerd, '04,** at Middlebury, Vt., March 6.

1904

ADDRESSES: **Edmund T. Duffield,** Haverstraw Rd., Suffern, N. Y.

1906

Anne Freeman Smith is director of the Junior Red Cross at the Worcester, Mass., chapter.

C. Vernice Lovett, after studying at Springfield Trade School, is now shop inspector in the Perkins Machine and Gear Co., W. Springfield, Mass.

1909

Caroline Clark Noyes (Mrs. J. A.) is a substitute teacher in general science and aeronautics in Technical High School, Dallas, Tex.

Carson H. Beane is vice president and chief engineer for Robert M. Green & Sons, Inc.; address: 336 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.

ADDRESSES: **Ernest L. King,** 15 Lake Ave., E. Lynn, Mass.

1911

ADDRESSES: **L. Harold Spafford,** 1816–38 N., Seattle, Wash.; **Alice E. Casey,** 1410 52nd Pl., Hillsdale, Md.

1912

ADDRESSES: **Edward J. Ryan,** 959 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

1914

ADDRESSES: **Werner F. Reith,** 891 S. Salt Rd., Webster, N. Y.

1915

Sophie Musgrove is in the Vought-Sikorsky Division of United Aircraft Corp., Stratford, Conn.

ADDRESSES: **Britomarte Somers Gibson (Mrs. Harry P.),** 107 Lake St., Englewood, N. J.; **Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Fort (Hester Harding '17),** 508 Ellsworth Dr., Silver Springs, Md.; **Clifford T. Day,** 369a 6th Ave., San Diego, Calif.

1916

Olive A. Hall is a night nurse at Hampshire Co. Sanitarium, Haydenville, Mass.

Harriet Meyers Fish (Mrs. Frederick L.) is executive secretary for the Des Moines, Io., Girl Scouts.

Dorothy Harris is teaching the History of Civilization at the State Teachers' College, Oneonta, N. Y.

1917

Louisa Bullis Godfrey (Mrs. Harold D.) is doing "time-study" for Baush and Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Charles R. Lee, Jr., is chief of the Project Control Facilities Division of the W.P.B.; address: 2745–29th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

DEATHS: **William R. Keefe,** at N. Y. C., March 13.

1918

Irene Adams Lambert (Mrs. Avery E.) has received an M. A. degree at the University of Iowa.

Charlotte Marsh is working for the Fli-Rite School of Aviation and for the manager of the Burlington, Vt., Airport.

ADDRESSES: **Alice Fuller Drury (Mrs. Robert A.),** S. Hero, Vt. The **Rev. Henry H. Chapman,** Anvik, Alaska.

1919

George Osteyee is assistant headmaster of St. Paul's School, Garden City, N. Y.

ADDRESSES: **Lt. and Mrs. Stanley V. Wright (Ruth Ashworth '21),** 14 Presidents' Lane, Quincy, Mass.

1920

BIRTHS: A daughter, Anna Margaret, to **Mr. and Mrs. Maurice A. Bingham,** Feb. 26.

ADDRESSES: **Mr. and Mrs. David J. Breen (I. Buena Anderson),** R. F. D. No. 2, Windsor, Vt.

1921

Ruth Adams is taking a C. A. A. course in navigation, meteorology, and aircraft engines and rules, as well as flight instruction; address: Passaic, N. J.

Linwood B. Law, executive secretary of the Buffalo Jr. Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed vice-chairman of the ten-man National Awards Committee of the U. S. Jr. Chamber of Commerce.

ADDRESSES: **Ivan L. Manzer,** Box 742, Windsor, Vt.; **Frank H. Mercer,** River Rd., Oronoque, Conn.; **George Miske,** 49 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

1922

Karen Carlson is an inspector at the Waterbury, Conn., Tool Co.

Barney F. Potratz is a U. S. Naturalization Examiner in N. Y. C.; address: 325 West 71st St.

ADDRESSES: **Marion Tilden Mitchell (Mrs. Floyd A.),** 411 Godwin Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.; **Edmund F. Stockwell,** 24 MacArthur Rd., North Haven, Conn.

1923

Lhoyd T. Hayward is secretary of the Vermont Society of Engineers, Montpelier, Vt.

ADDRESSES: **Allan B. MacDonnell,** 9256–216 St., Queens Village, N. Y.

1924

Lily Jane Axton Pitts (Mrs. Frederick R.) is in the U. S. Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.

William T. Hammond is restaurant inspector for the City of Birmingham, Ala.; address: 1013 21st Pl. S., Birmingham.

Phyllis Wright Lewis (Mrs. George T.) received a Master's Degree in 1941 from The University of Mich. and is teaching mathematics in the high school at Smyrna, Ga.

Dr. Stanton A. Harris is one of four chemists who have recently accomplished the development of synthetic biotin, the "life" vitamin.

1925

ADDRESSES: **Lester Clowar,** 232 Market, c/o Wm. Strouse, Camden, N. J.

1926

Margaret E. Prentice is with the Bureau of Technical and Industrial Education, State Education Dept., 40 Howard St., Albany, N. Y.

Carlyle G. Hoyt is principal of the Middletown, Conn., High School.

ADDRESSES: **John E. Connelly, Jr.,** 10 East 40th St., N. Y. C.; **Lt. George T. Mullen,** 82 Greenbriar St., Dorchester, Mass.; **Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell L. Brenton (Eleanor Jackson '27),** 20 Branchaud Rd., Belmont, Mass.; **William P. Myers,** 5101 39th Ave., Sunnyside, L. I., N. Y.

1927

Martha Gordon Symonds (Mrs. Brandeth) is doing feature writing for the Bronxville, N. Y., *News;* address: Croyden Apts., Bronxville.
ADDRESSES: **Halbert E. Phillips,** 425 Maple St., Yardville, N. J.

1928

BIRTHS: A daughter, Judy Lee, to **Mr. and Mrs. Walter O. Gollnick,** Oct. 20, 1942.
ADDRESSES: **Raymond F. Prinz,** 2332 Wis., Washington, D. C.; **Frank L. Vecchiolla,** 2820 Penn. S. E., Washington, D. C.; **Lt. Charles C. Arnold, Jr.,** Apt. 202, 3618 Minn. Ave., Washington, D. C.; **Anna Belisle Daley (Mrs. J. Alan),** 12074 Broadway Terr., Oakland, Calif.

1929

Ada V. Felch is assistant professor of home economics at the University of Maine; address: 84 College Ave., Orono, Me.

Lucy M. Gooding is a case worker in the Family and Children's Society of Morris Co., Morristown, N. J.
BIRTHS: A daughter, Kathleen Merry, to **Lt. and Mrs. David F. Howe,** Dec. 22, 1942.
ADDRESSES: **Paul C. Reed,** 9006 Grant St., Bethesda, Md.; **Paul S. Young,** 668–3rd Ave., Troy, N. Y.

1930

Virginia Knox is General Reference Librarian at the Conn. State Library; address: Glastonbury, Conn.

Helen Kendall Metger (Mrs. George W.) is doing substitute teaching and is a staff assistant in The Red Cross Blood Bank in E. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Richard P. Miller, executive director of the Norfolk, Va., Community Fund, has been appointed associate manager of the Rochester, N. Y., Community and War Chest.
BIRTHS: A son, Richard Phelps, Jr., to **Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Miller,** at Norfolk, Va., March 13; a daughter, Ann Eaton, to **Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Tomlinson,** at N. Y. C., March 27; a son, Michael George, to **Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Woodbury,** April 26.
ADDRESSES: **W. Raymond Wells,** 517 Summit Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.; **Bertel C. Nylen,** 3401 Franklin Pl., Wilmington, Del.; **Ralph L. Johnson,** 44 Maplefield Rd., Pleasant Ridge, Mich.; **William C. Morrison,** 38 Powder House Blvd., W. Somerville, Mass.; **Samuel R. Blaine,** 33 East 208th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.; **Miriam Roberts Rowe (Mrs. G. R.),** 486 S. Maple Ave., Glen Rock, N. J.; **Merle Adams Howard (Mrs. Mortimer),** 93 Hall St., N. Adams, Mass.

1931

Maynard C. Robinson is principal of the New Sharon, Me., High School.
ADDRESSES: **Ruth Morrison Wilcox (Mrs. Edward),** 2921 Whitney Ave., Mt. Carmel, Conn.; **Dr. Frederick D. Hughes,** 5880 N. Delaware Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; **Dorland A. White,** 55 Dodd St., Glen Ridge, N. J.; **Edmund C. Bray,** 3022 K St., S. E., Washington, D. C.; **Ralph M. Locke,** 159 Powell Ave., Springfield, Mass.

1932

Avis Collins Fleischer (Mrs. Robert) is a member of the staff at the Brattleboro, Vt., Retreat.

Bessie Harris is supervisor of women workers at Leland-Gifford Co., Worcester, Mass.

Anna Omwake Ferguson (Mrs. Ben S.) is secretary to the Social Welfare Consultant in Landlord-Tenant Court, Washington, D. C.
BIRTHS: A daughter, Helen Ann, to **Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hickcox** on March 11.
ADDRESSES: **Clarence Lilly,** Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; **Mr. and Mrs. Marshall W. Phinney (Elizabeth Loomis '35),** 1381 Main St., Glastonbury, Conn.; **Cleone Ford Smith (Mrs. Stewart R.),** Jonestown, Pa.; **Jean Coulter Backman (Mrs. George A.),** 24 Windsor St., Waterbury, Conn.; **Mr. and Mrs. Edmund D. Steele (Dorothy Crowe '35),** Box 168, Chester, Vt.

1933

Helen Easton Carpenter (Mrs. Philip) is secretary to the Dean of Administration at Rhode Island State College.

Hewitt E. Page is with the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.; address: 7714 Wentworth Ave., Tujunga, Calif.

John L. Marsh is assistant Red Cross field director on a North Atlantic Area post.

Rev. Rollin T. Campbell is pastor of the Eaton, N. Y., Federated Churches.
MARRIAGES: **Marietta Keegan** to Lt. Col. Guy C. Randall, M. C., at Ft. Sam Houston Chapel, April 25; address: c/o McCloskey General Hospital, Temple, Tex.
BIRTHS: A son to **Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cheney (Dorothy Cornwall),** at Mahwah, N. J., March 24; a son, Stuart William, to **Mr. and Mrs. William S. Weier,** Feb. 23.
ADDRESSES: **H. Alan Painter,** 126 Willow Grove St., Hackettstown, N. J.; **Chalmers H. Day,** Hamilton Lane, Watertown, Conn.; **Elizabeth H. Nesbitt,** c/o Prof. S. L. Nesbitt, Clinton, N. Y.; **Faith Kellogg Dailey (Mrs Howard C.),** 2 Spruce St., Apt. 6L, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.; **Rev. and Mrs. Rollin T. Campbell (Helen Dawson '37),** The Parsonage, Eaton, N. Y.; **Mr. and Mrs. Warren Goodrich (Barbara Perkins '35),** 6 Ave. A, Rutland, Vt.; **Julia Sitterly Stair (Mrs. G. J.),** 80 Perry St., N. Y. C.

1934

Clare Walker is a mathematics teacher at the Wellesley Hills, Mass., Jr. High School; address: 17 Harrison St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Dorothy Major is physical education director for girls at the Leonia, N. J., High School.

Katherine W. Bell is head of the foreign language dept. at the E. Greenbush, N. Y., Central School; address: 436 Morris St.
ADDRESSES: **Lt. (j.g.) and Mrs. Louis Baumgartner (Isabel Ingham '37),** 52 Stuart St., Maple Hill, New Britain, Conn.; **Meriel Willard Lord (Mrs. John G.),** 100 Maple Ave., Moorestown, N. J.; **Hamilton C. Wade,** 84–67 162 St., Jamaica, N. Y.; **Lt. Ralph H. Dumas,** 334 West 22nd St., N. Y. C.; **Harold Watson,** 2820 Milton Pl., Utica, N. Y.; **Major John A. Hurd,** c/o Mrs. E. H. Pinney, 49 East 86th St., N. Y. C.; **Floyd L. Taylor,** 513 S. Adams St., Glendale, Calif.

1935

Elizabeth Bailey Heinz (Mrs. Wilfred) is Vocational Counselor at the Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A. in N. Y. C.

Grace Bates has been appointed instructor in mathematics at Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va.

Elizabeth Gale is in the advertising dept. of the General Electric Plastics Dept., Pittsfield, Mass.

Esther F. Damerell is secretary to the Methods Engineer at Wyman-Gordon Co., Worcester, Mass.

Dorothy Williams is serving in the South Pacific as a nurse with the 39th General Hospital; address: 2nd Lt. Dorothy E. Williams, A. M. C., 39th General Hospital, A. P. O. No. 715, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

Matthew Korwin is teaching at the DeVeaux School, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
ENGAGEMENTS: **Lois Studley** to Roy E. Hobbs.
BIRTHS: A daughter, Ann Elizabeth, to **Mr. and Mrs. Carroll T. Wilson (Virginia Easler),** at Manchester, N. H., Feb. 28; a daughter to **Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Cornwall (Marion Russell),** March 14; address: 2180 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.; a son, William Victor, to **Lt. and Mrs. Harold V. Klare (M. Elizabeth Jordan),** Nov. 6, 1942; address: 227–86th St., Miami Beach, Fla.; a son, Robert Chaffee, to **Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Richmond (Frances Chaffee),** May 3; address: 447 Central Ave., Orange, N. J.; a daughter, Elinor Jean, to **Mr. and Mrs. Eric W. Carlson (Doris Anderson),** Jan. 15; a son, Arthur Newton, to **Mr. and Mrs. D. Newton Glick (Roberta Bourne),** Nov. 18, 1942; address: 83 W. Norris Rd., Norris, Tex.
ADDRESSES: **Margery Hanchett Woodside (Mrs. Harry C.),** Avenida 11, No. 23, Ampliacion de Almendares Marianao, Cuba; **Anthony H. Lang,** 296 E. Henrietta Rd., Rochester, N. Y.; **Carl A. Gruggel, Jr.,** Van Cleve Hotel, Dayton, O.; **Robert G. Wyder,** c/o D. Hilowitz, 50 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J.

1936

Elizabeth Laws Westin (Mrs. Donald) is with the Corn Exchange Bank; address: 1217 Fillmore St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Elizabeth Rivenburgh is an instructor in obstetric nursing at Western Reserve University School of Nursing; address: 1588 Ansel Rd., Cleveland, O.

Janet Hartwell Westby (Mrs. Gordon E.) is secretary to the Dean of the Graduate School at M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

Ruth Schaeffer Sawyer (Mrs. Charles) is a medical technologist at the Palo Alto, Calif., Clinic.

Frederick K. Nash is doing research work in the Ribbo Laboratories, Hackensack, N. J.

MARRIAGES: **Frederick K. Nash** to Irene Makepeace, at Hackensack, N. J., April 24.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Sharon Marie, to **Mr. and Mrs. James E. Roberts (Doris Wall),** March 2; a son, Richard Warren, to **Mr. and Mrs. A. Richard Chase,** May 3.

ADDRESSES: **Isabel Kinney Frakie (Mrs. H. E.),** 4 Washington Ave., Cobleskill, N. Y.; **Louise Hubbard McCoy (Mrs. Byron O.),** 18 Lynwood Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.; **Auretta Hanson Herrington (Mrs. M. W.),** 119 Hamilton Rd., Ridgewood, N. J.; **George H. Daniels,** 1058 Cherokee Rd., Louisville, Ky.; **John H. Martin,** 1200 E. Edison, Tucson, Ariz.

1937

Mary Lance is teaching English in the Lewis High School, Southington, Conn.; address: Summit St., Plantsville, Conn.

Catherine Van Blarcom Burchill (Mrs. Lewis) is at Port-au-Prince, Haiti; mailing address: 326 Van Houten Ave. ,Passaic, N. J.

Isabelle McCann is a laboratory technician at the Manchester,Conn., Memorial Hospital.

Barbara Weaver has been appointed teacher of languages at the New Milford, Conn., High School.

Barbara Gregory is a staff social worker with the American Red Cross; address: Harmon General Hospital, Longview, Tex.

Marjorie Bulkeley Malle (Mrs. Arthur S.), is librarian at Heyden Chemical Corp., Garfield, N. Y.; address: 40 Washington Terr., E. Orange, N. J.

Mildred Moore Clonan (Mrs. M. Pierce) is a research assistant in organic chemistry at Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, N. J.

Charles G. Talbott, Jr., is accountant-assistant auditor with the Stamford, Conn., Savings Bank; address: 160 Atlantic St.

MARRIAGES: **Marjorie Bulkeley** to Arthur S. Malle, Oct. 24, 1942; **Lt. John C. Seixas** to Irene Schultz, at New Rochelle, N. Y., March 9; **Marshall Sewell, Jr.,** to L. Joyce Marks, March 11; address: Spartanburg, S. C.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Jana Louise, to **Mr. and Mrs. Jack E. Berno (Joy Rahr),** Jan. 19; a son to **Ensign and Mrs. E. E. Ramsaur, Jr. (Helen Barnum),** Feb. 3; a daughter, Bertina Caroline, to **Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Dorst (Caroline Elliott),** March 17.

ADDRESSES: **Edna Maskell French (Mrs. G. Malcolm, Jr.),** 95 Lake Ave., Worcester, Mass.; **Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Heinz (Elizabeth Bailey '35),** 301 East 53rd St., N. Y. C.; **Janet Ennis Packard (Mrs. Robert H.),** 14 Gleason Rd., Lexington, Mass.; **Charlotte Colburn Shea (Mrs. H. S.),** c/o Lt. H. S. Shea, 102nd F. A. Bn., Camp Gordon, Ga.; **Ramona Ford Emery (Mrs. Oscar H.),** 1712 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.; **Robert W. Robinson,** Box 3, Copake Falls, N. Y.

1938

Barbara Archibald Schenck (Mrs. Martin) is Albany's first woman alderman, replacing her husband who is in the Army.

Betty Sharley Reid (Mrs. Dorian F.) is a chemist at the General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass.

Sidney R. Luria, recently graduated from the Harvard Medical School, will complete his internship at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

The **Rev. Herman N. Benner** was ordained at the First Baptist Church of Providence, R. I., May 9.

ENGAGEMENTS: **Rebecca H. Abbott** to John S Brooks; Patricia Ann Peinert, of Columbus, O., to **Lt. Robert L. Wilson.**

MARRIAGES: **Claribel M. Nothnagle** to Lt. Velmore B. Spamer, at Stratford, Conn., May 1; Frances J. Tompson to **John Ottemiller** at Seekonk, Mass., March 24; address: Box 355, R. D. 4, Attleboro, Mass.; **Lt. (j.g.) Cecil C. Holstrom** (Liljenstein) to Grace M. Anderson, of St. Paul, Minn., at St. Paul, Feb. 6; **Henry Wemple** to Mary L. Delong, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1941; address: Fultonville, N. Y.; **Lt. William H. Woodward** to Olive T. Simmonds, April 7; **Lt. Henry M. Richardson** to Florence Dunn, at LeRoy, N. Y., March 27; **Jeanette L. Leavens** to Bjorn Sigurdsen, at Ft. Custer, Mich., April 29.

BIRTHS: A son, Ronald Bernard, to **Lt. and Mrs. Bernard Brusseau;** a son to **Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Gardner (Eleanor Barnum),** Jan 21; a son, William Russel, to **Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dudley (Jean Hoadley),** Feb. 23; a daughter to **Mr. and Mrs. David Temple,** at Rutland, Vt., May 17.

ADDRESSES: **Elizabeth Osborne Hadden (Mrs. Russell),** 15 Woodland Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; **Jack Keir,** Apt. 409, 2147–Q–St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; **Rev. Roland V. E. Johnson,** Revere, Mass.; **David W. Temple,** 61 Jackson Ave., Rutland, Vt.

1939

Olive Holbrook is employed by the Red Cross War Fund; address: 308 Second Ave., N. Y. C.

Marilynn Manning is a case worker with the Children's Bureau; address: 212 East 16th St. No. 1, Wilmington, Del.

Anne Mears was graduated last fall from the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses and is temporarily stationed at Lovell General Hospital, Fort Devens, Mass., awaiting call to go abroad.

Irene Fernandez is teaching Spanish in the Paulsboro, N. J., High School.

The **House Beautiful** magazine for April reports in an article entitled "Navy Bride Gilds the Shoestring" how Mrs. E. E. Palmer, wife of **Ensign Edward Palmer,** accomplished the attractive furnishing of an apartment; pictures and details of the cost involved are included in the article.

Melvin Carter will be principal of the Rochester, Vt., High School in the fall.

Dr. Charles O. Wagenhals is interning at Edward J. Meyer Memorial Hospital; address: 28 Sussex Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGAGEMENTS: **H. Duncan Rollason, Jr.,** to Grace S. Saunders.

MARRIAGES: **William C. Close** to Mrs. Ruth Black Hunter, at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 6; **Lt. Donald P. Stone** to Doris S. Miley, of Winchester, Mass., Feb. 27; **Lt. Scribner C. Dailey** to Nancy Waterer, at Moody Field, Valdosta, Ga., March 20.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Helen Andrus, to **Mr. and Mrs. Russell Fessenden (Catherine Andrus);** address: 115 Cayuga Heights Rd., Ithaca, N. Y.; a daughter, Carol Ann, to **Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Countryman (Edith DuBois),** April 16; a son, W. Phillips II, to **Lt. (j.g.) and Mrs. Phillips Palmer,** at Washington, D. C., April 21.

ADDRESSES: **Richard C. Sabra,** 304 West 30th St., N. Y. C.; **Mr. and Mrs. Elbert MacFadden, Jr. (Patricia L. Kane '42),** 9 Pine Circle, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; **Mr. and Mrs. John M. Kirk (Barbara Turkington '41),** 28 Thurston Rd., Melrose, Mass.

1940

Jean Rose Cozzens (Mrs. Charles) is advertising assistant with the Research Institute of America, N. Y. C.

Evelyn Hopper Pearce (Mrs. Daniel M., Jr.) is with the Bell Telephone Co. Laboratories of N. Y. C.

D. Jane Acker is associated with International Business Machines Corp. in their "Systems Service"; address: Dover, Del.

Elizabeth M. Miller is Supervisory Technician at Lederle Laboratories, Inc.; address: Nyack, N. Y.

Elizabeth Bucher is secretary to the secretary of the Home Life Ins. Co., N. Y. C.

Ralph O. Kaufman is an instructor at the U. S. Army and Navy Engine Training School, Hartford, Conn.; address: 106 Deepwood Dr., Manchester, Conn.

George F. Lewin is assistant Washington anthracite representative; address: 1025 Conn. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sam M. Warner is engineer in the Product Application Dept. of the Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo.; address: 2500 S. Broadway.

ENGAGEMENTS: **Ralph C. Murdoch** to Florence Bordeau, of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; **Lucille O. Jenkins** to Theodore F. Moench, Jr.

MARRIAGES: **Margaret Jane Kielman** to Ralph B. Sitterly, March 31; **Evelyn Hopper** to Daniel M. Pearce, Jr., March 20; **Pearl E. Stevens** to Miller T. Farman, March 3; **J. Edward King** to Mary Elizabeth White, of Canajoharie, N. Y., Feb. 19.

BIRTHS: A son, William White, to **Mr. and Mrs. Brandon Douglas (Betsey White),** at Weymouth, Mass., Jan. 18; a son, Roger Ellis, to **Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Wetherbee (Jean B. Brown),** at Hartford, Conn., March 14.

ADDRESSES: **Elaine Hodges,** Deerwood Farm, S. Londonderry, Vt.; **Mary Donati,** 274 West 11th St., N. Y. C.; **Verna George Bain (Mrs. George),** 4 Washington Ave., Northampton, Mass.; **Ellen Rhodes McCarthy (Mrs. Thomas),** 93 Stratford Rd., Melrose, Mass.; **Laura Chamberlain Spaulding (Mrs. Arthur N.),** 129 Hawthorne St., Malden, Mass.; **Mr. and Mrs. James E. Morrow (Betty Rosebaugh),** 404 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.; **Robert L. Zurbach,** 3939 Pa. Ave.,S. E., Washington, D. C.; **Stanley B. Saunders,** Y. M. C. A., Indianapolis, Ind.; **Porter H. Evans, Jr.,** 280 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.; **Francis R. Nitchie, Jr.,** 79 Bedford St., Lexington, Mass.; **Paul G. Cushman,** R. D. No. 1, Cohoes, N. Y.

1941

Virginia Vaughn is in the photographic dept. in the N. Y. office of *McCall's* magazine.

Barbara Wells received an M. A. in Biology at Middlebury (May '43) and has been appointed instructor in Biology at Skidmore College.

Merritt F. Garland is a student at Tufts College Medical School; address: 316 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

The **Rev. Ray H. Kiely** received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. C., May 17.

ENGAGEMENTS: **Ensign Janet Lang** to Lt. Robert R. Krumm; **Helen L. West** to Dr. John Burbank; **Geraldine Mosher** to **Edward A. Kister; Sara O. Martenis** to **Ensign Ira P. Townsend '42; Jane B. Skillman** to Lt. Joseph Sara; **Lucia D. Powell** to **Robert E. Dempewolff; Ray H. Kiely** to Martha C. Meister, of Columbus, O.

MARRIAGES: **Edith T. Grimm** to Lt. Thomas H. Gourlay, April 20; **Lt. Robert S. Gerring** to Jean P. Langdon, of Bronxville, N. Y., at Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 12; **Lt. (j.g.) Robert L. Johnson** to **Elizabeth J. Smith, '44,** at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 3, 1942; address: VB 2 OTY 2. N. A. S., Lake City, Fla.; **Ensign Richard Treat** to **Marie C. Brehaut, '42,** at N. Y. C., March 13, by Former President Paul D. Moody; **Robert E. Craig** to Ruth H. Maples, at Jackson Springs, N. C., Feb. 5; **Ensign Thomas A. Neidhart** to Constance T. Cable, at Memphis, Tenn., April 1.

ADDRESSES: **John J. Eagan,** Box 250, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.; **Charles F. Mesa,** 501 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; **Jeanne Pearson Malcolm (Mrs. John),** Middlebury, Vt.; **Suzanne Milholland,** 226 Park Lane, Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.; **Constance Girard Brown (Mrs. Edmund H., Jr.),** 222 Tatnall St., Macon Ga.; **Ellen Currie Hill (Mrs. James M.),** 14 S. Bartlett St., Medford, Ore.; **Audrey Wouters Meader (Mrs. William),** 43 Myrtle Ave., Maplewood, N. J.; **Mary Stetson Farquhar (Mrs. Roger B., 3rd),** Cathedral City, Calif.

1942

Margaret Woods Eriksson (Mrs. Paul S.) is secretary to **Marion Jones Munford '32, (Mrs. H. M.),** in the Alumnae and Placement offices at Middlebury; address: 10 Adirondack View.

Bernice E. Benedict is a secretary for the Army Engineers, at the Port of Albany, N. Y.; address: 445 Western Ave.

Margaret Selden is secretary to **Mary A. Williams, '36,** Director of Admissions at the Women's College of Middlebury.

Lois R. Grandy is local auditor for the Cleveland, O., office of the General Electric Contracts Corp.

Virginia L. Smith is secretary in the Trust Dept. of the Bridgeport, Conn., City Trust Co.

Elizabeth R. Harlow is a payroll clerk in the Accounting Dept. of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Ellen Holt is an accountant in the Disbursements Division of the Accounting Dept. of the General Eelctric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Mary Eimer is secretary to Dr. William Green at the Children's Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Peter J. Stanlis is in the advertising and publications dept. of the Prudential Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.

William D. Green, Jr., is in the Radiation Research Laboratory at M. I. T.

Rev. Norman Weed is pastor of the Plymouth, Conn., Congregational Church.

ENGAGEMENTS: **Ensign Charles L. Sanford** to Dorothy L. Canfield; **Lt. Robert H. Berry** to Vera Warholic, of Bayside, N. Y.

MARRIAGES: **Ruth Taylor** to **Charles M. Clapper,** at Claremore, Okla., Feb. 28; **Shirley Minkler** to Charles Marks, at Middlebury, Vt., March 27; **Ensign John F. Bates** to **Nancy H. Rindfusz,** at N. Y. C., Feb. 27.

ADDRESSES: **Mary Clough Johnstone (Mrs. Emerson),** Woodstock, N. Y.; **Mr. and Mrs. William D. Green, Jr. (Ann Bowns '44),** 12 T Wharf, Boston, Mass.; **Frederick Cleveland, 3rd,** 19 Pearl St., Glens Falls, N. Y.; **Richard R. Purdy,** S. Main St., New Canaan, Conn.; **Charles S. Jones, Jr.,** 1135 Potomac Ave., Hagerstown, Md.; **Irving U. Townsend, III,** 181 Nehoiden Rd., Waban, Mass.

1943

June Archibald is with the Sylvania Electric Co., Salem, Mass.

Jean Baillie will attend the Whittelsey Secretarial School in N. Y. C.

Mary Barclay will take the year-course offered by Haverford College in Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.

Beatrice Barrett will teach French and Spanish in the Hartford, N. Y., Central School.

Margaret Bullock is with the Rockefeller Foundation in N. Y. C. as a laboratory technician in biological research.

Virginia Clemens was granted a fellowship at Columbia University where she will do graduate work in chemistry.

Muriel Clifford will teach French and Spanish in Ravenna, N. Y.

C. Ann Cole is in the gyrocompass laboratory of the Brooklyn, N.Y., Navy Yard.

Natalie Dane is associated with Arthur Little, Inc., chemists, Cambridge, Mass.

Phyllis Dodds will do graduate work at the Columbia University School of Journalism.

Marian Dryer will teach French and history in the Skaneateles, N. Y., High School.

Dorothy Forsythe will teach English in the Rhinebeck, N. Y., High School.

Lois Groben is with the American Airlines, Buffalo, N. Y.

Elaine Herron is secretary to Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, Acting College Editor, Middlebury College.

Dorothy Hood is attending the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, N. Y. C.

Genevieve Jodry will teach French and biology in the High School at Ritchfield Springs, N. Y.

Ruth Kelly will teach French and Spanish in the High School at Lake George, N. Y.

Alice Landis is with the Rockefeller Foundation, N. Y. C., as a laboratory technician in biological research.

Doris O. Magee is taking the apprentice engineering course of the Grumman Aircraft Corp. and upon the completion of the course will become an engineering aide.

Gloria Merritt will teach French and English in the Oriskany Falls, N. Y., High School.

Margaret Dounce is associated with the Radiation Laboratory at M. I. T.

Elinor Metzger will attend the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing.

Martha C. Newton is with The Conn. General Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.

Eleanor Reier is studying as a student dietitian at the Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.

Janet Sheldon has a fellowship at the Western Reserve School of Social Work.

Dorothy Stewart is an assistant in the Dept. of Geology at Columbia University, N. Y. C.

Rachael Swarthout has a fellowship at the Western Reserve School of Nursing.

Elva Tarbell will teach French and English in the Hadley-Luzerne Central School, Lake Luzerne, N. Y.

Elizabeth Von Thurn has a government internship under the direction of the National Institute of Public Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Beth Warner will teach French and Spanish in the Hillsdale, N. Y., Central School.

Barbara White is to teach in the Central School at Rouses Point, N. Y.

Eleanor Wilcox will teach home economics in the Arlington, Vt., High School.

Evelyn Young will teach home economics in the Shelburne, Vt., High School.

Elizabeth Young Ives (Mrs. F. Douglas) is doing chemical research for the Texas Research Co., Beacon, N. Y.

ENGAGEMENTS: **Natalie Dane** to Maj. Hamilton H. Dyer, Jr.; **Doris Magee** to Peyton M. Enniss; **Earle J. Bishop** to Patricia H. Pike, of Burlington, Vt.; **Keith R. Cranker** to **Grace A. Wickenden, '44;** Helen G. Oakland to **Robert J. Kelley.**

MARRIAGES: **M. Elizabeth Young** to Ensign F. Douglas Ives, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 1.